

Victoria Daily Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904.

NO. 57.

YOUR EYE RIGHT HERE



IF WE COULD PUT A CORN LENS SELF-FILLING PEN INTO YOUR HAND AT THIS MOMENT INSTEAD OF MERELY TELLING ABOUT IT, IF YOU COULD FEEL THE PEN AND TELL THE PEN AND WRITE WITH IT—WE KNOW FOR A CERTAINLY YOU'D NEVER BE SATISFIED WITH ANY OTHER. Will you let us prove to you that the CORN LENS is really the superior pen we say it is.

3 Sizes—3 Prices—\$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00

Challoner & Mitchell

Jewelers and Opticians.

47-49 Government Street.



HUDSON'S BAY CO.

AGENTS

Saturday's Bargain.

Whole Wheat Flour
Graham Flour
American Corn Meal

10-lb.
25c. Sack

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

...“Melrose” Bath Tub Enamel...

TWO SIZES: 35c. AND 65c.

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street.

WHEAT \$1.60 Per 100 Lbs.
A SNAP FOR A FEW DAYS.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St. Tel. 413.

SCENE IN HOUSE.

T. M. Healy Unable to Continue Speech After Attack on John Redmond.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 8.—In the course of a discussion of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, Timothy M. Healy, Nationalist, fiercely attacked John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, for selling his estate on the basis of twenty-four and a half years' purchase. His remarks were greeted with prolonged uproar and cries of “traitor.” Mr. Healy said: “The Nationalists had honored him (Healy) by turning him out of the party in December, 1900. This

statement was fiercely resented by the Nationalists and Mr. Healy, who was unable to proceed, left his seat.

INTERVIEWS PREMIER.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 8.—C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is here today having a conference with the Premier.

The arrival of twenty survivors of the Danish steamer *Norje* at the Shetland Islands in addition to the nineteen landed at Thorshaven, Faroe Islands, reduces the number of missing to 500, with one more boat of the *Norje* yet to be heard from.

ARE WITHIN REACH OF NEWCHWANG

THE IMPORTANCE OF CAPTURE OF KAICHOW

Gen. Stoessel Says Not a Single Battery Has Been Fired on the Besiegers.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, July 9.—2:10 p.m.—The capture of Kaichow (Kaiping) by the Japanese, announced from Tokio today, is not officially confirmed at the war office, but there is no disposition to question the probable correctness of the report, as the latest advices received have made it plain that the Japanese were advancing in force along the railroad against the Russian position.

The occupation of Kaichow, while it is believed that it will exercise any material influence on Kouroupatkin's strategy, is of importance to the Japanese as it brings them within reach of Newchwang.

Official reports from Lieut. General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, dated July 7th, confirm the reports of the attempt of four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers to enter the harbor of Port Arthur on June 27th, but do not confirm the Chefoo reports of heavy Japanese operations on July 4th and July 5th against Port Arthur, and do not mention the alleged sinking of a Russian guardship on June 27th, as reported from Tokio. The torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. Burkhoff, returned safely to Port Arthur on July 2nd from Newchwang.

General Stoessel says that up to the time his reports were forwarded not a single fortress battery had fired a shot at the besiegers on the land side, and that the railroad was running 12 miles beyond the perimeter of the fortress.

JAPS FAILED TO TRAP SQUADRON.

Vladivostok, (undated).—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press who witnessed the meeting between the Russian and the Japanese squadrons in the Gulf of Korea, gives the following particulars:

“It is possible now to recount with some detail the meeting between the Japanese squadron and our squadron in the Gulf of Korea, with regard to which the Japanese have so far been decidedly quiet.

“I can contradict wholly the statement that the meeting occurred in the rain, which enabled our cruisers to escape the superior Japanese forces. It was a beautiful night and the Japanese might easily have continued their pursuit, but they were apparently disheartened by the miscarriage of their plans, coupled with the fact that they fired on their own torpedo boats, though what damage they did to themselves it was impossible for us to ascertain.

“The Japanese trap for our cruisers was cleverly set. Vice-Admiral Togo dispatched a squadron fully three times the strength of the Russians, with the intention of meeting them in the Straits of Korea in order to insure a decisive engagement.

“A strong flotilla of torpedo boats lay in wait at Takasaki (the northernmost point of Tan Island) with the intention of dashing out, catching the Russian cruisers between two fires and forcing them to half and fight.

“It is understood that the plan was to make a desperate torpedo attack, losing the whole flotilla, if necessary, in order to cripple one cruiser and to make the remainder wait so as to give the Japanese fleet time to catch up. The plan worked up to the point of meeting the Russian squadron, which, when it saw the superior force of Japanese, rapidly retreated to the northward.

“The Japanese began a stern chase, firing at intervals, but their shells hit one and a third mile short. We made no attempt to reply.

“At this juncture the Japanese torpedo boats shot out from the Akasaki, and for a short time it looked as though we had been badly trapped.

“The Japanese torpedo boats, however, did not attack with their accustomed dash. They were in an excellent position, but they were spread out too much and never got within torpedo range.

“We slipped through their cordon while they were attempting to draw in for a combined attack. Their quick-firing guns opened without damaging the Russians in the slightest, while the heavy guns of the Russian cruisers sent two of the torpedo boats to the bottom. The other torpedo boats fled to the protection of their own squadron, thereby helping us further.

“We had no torpedo boats with us, the Russian torpedo flotilla having been sent by the admiral on another mission.

“The Japanese torpedo boats apportioned rockets and worked their signal lights desperately before the fire of their squadron ceased. We were unable to ascertain the damage which resulted. It is hardly possible that the Japanese torpedo boats escaped the hail of shells.

“The reason why they did not pursue us further is not known, except that the hulls and boilers of the Japanese ships have greatly deteriorated as a result of the long service on the sea. It is certain that they were not a match for the Russians for speed in the earlier part of the fight, though the squadron included the fastest cruisers in the Japanese fleet.

with a speed on paper greatly superior to that of the Russians.
“The torpedo flotilla is still hovering around Gonsan, on the lookout for Admiral Kaminura's squadron.”

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS.

Tents and Rations For Families Driven From Their Homes by the Floods.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, July 9.—Acting on the report from Gen. Bell, who investigated the conditions at Kansas City, Kansas, growing out of the flood, Acting Secretary for War Oliver has telegraphed Gen. Bell to issue 1,000 tents and five days' rations for the relief of the sufferers. The supplies will be drawn from Leavenworth. This is an emergency measure, and will be followed by further relief, if necessary.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Indian Fishermen Arrive From the Skeena—Gold Dust From Alaska.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 9.—Jack Quinn lost a \$200 diamond ring yesterday while searching in the woods near Hastings, where the holdup occurred a week ago.

Two hundred Indian fishermen arrived this morning from the Skeena by the Princess Beatrice.

K. B. MacLennan is out from Alaska with 100 ounces of gold dust, the cleanup of a claim on Bullion Creek.

FINANCES ARE IN FLOURISHING CONDITION

Outlook is That Fielding's Prediction of Surplus of \$16,500,000 Will Be Verified.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 9.—The accounts for the fiscal year will not be finally closed by the finance department until next month, but the outlook now is that Hon. W. S. Fielding's predictions of a surplus of \$16,500,000 over the ordinary revenue will be verified. The total revenue will reach \$71,000,000, and the expenditure on the consolidated fund \$54,500,000. There is an increase in all branches except for government railways, the deficit in this being occasioned by higher salaries.

Employment of Aliens.

Sir W. Mulock has given notice of a bill to prevent the employment of aliens on government works or works subsidized by the government. The bill will apply to professional men as well as to mechanics and laboring classes.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Week's Shipments Have Been Small Owing to Granby Smelter Being Closed for Several Days.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, July 9.—It is nearly a year since the weekly tonnage from the mines of the Boundary have been as small as this week. It is due to the Granby smelter being closed for several days at the time of the annual clean-up and repairing time.

Following are the shipments from the several mines: Granby mine, to Greenwood smelter, 3,000 tons; Mother Lode, to Greenwood smelter, 2,800 tons; Dunsmuir, to Trail and Nelson smelters, 900 tons; Oro Duro, to Granby smelter, 90 tons; Grey Fogle, to Granby smelter, 30 tons; No. 37, to Granby smelter, 30 tons; total for the week, 6,830 tons; total for the year to date, 418,857 tons.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A report received at Vienna through diplomatic channels from Warsaw, states that the governor of that city has notified the Czar that if an outbreak against the Russians is to be prevented, a state of siege should be at once proclaimed throughout Russian Poland. He declares that he has positive evidence that the revolutionary leaders are about to start an uprising, and recommends that additional troops be placed at his disposal to keep the people under control.

The Baltic's first voyage to New York occupied seven days, thirteen hours and seven minutes, or an average of sixteen knots per hour. The new steamer, although the largest in the world, made the trip without a hitch of any kind.

Joseph Chamberlain, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday on Friday, was the guest of 200 members of the Imperial House of Commons in sympathy with his fiscal policy. In the course of a long speech Mr. Chamberlain said he had not wavered in his conviction that the policy he advocated was necessary in order to prevent the loss of British trade and prestige. He said that the British people should follow the example of the United States and make a united empire out of scattered sister states.

Steamer *Cottage City* will sail on Tuesday next for points in Alaska. She will pick up at this point some of the freight left behind here by the steamer *Spokane*.

A number of important civic improvements are now nearing completion. The balcony and landing in the centre of the James Bay retaining wall will be finished in a few days, while the Rock Bay causeway should be ready for traffic in about a week. One side of Yates street, as far east as Cook, has been laid with a permanent sidewalk, and work on the other side is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The operation of sidewalk laying on Fort street will be inaugurated in the near future. Outside of the Yates street sidewalks, the programme provides for 27,000 feet in various parts of the city.

FISHERY RIGHTS OF THE PROVINCE

WERE DISCUSSED BY MINISTERS AT OTTAWA

Relative Interests of Federal and Local Governments—Conference Here With Hon. Mr. Prefontaine.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 9.—As a result of the visit of Hon. J. F. Fulton and Fishery Commissioner Babcock, of British Columbia, to Ottawa, the relative claims of the province and of the Dominion with respect to fishery matters have been very clearly defined. It is understood that the Dominion was asked to repay to the province the total collected in fishery licenses in British Columbia, from Confederation to 1900, minus expenditure for hatcheries and the policing of salmon waters. In 1900, 1902 and 1903 a modus vivendi with regard to these licenses was reached by which the province undertook the protection of fisheries which might be regarded as provincial under the Privy Council decision. A test case was suggested with regard to seaweed fisheries. Both governments were to have the right to issue licenses and collect fees on the Fraser down to the sea. To avoid friction, however, the Dominion government assumed control, accounting to British Columbia for the province's share of the licenses, and retaining control beyond the mouths of rivers.

Over against the claims of the province to its portion of the fishery license fees Hon. Mr. Prefontaine places expenditures incurred for the regulation and protection of the fisheries, hatcheries, fishery patrol steamers, etc.

It is claimed on behalf of his department that the sum thus expended during the three years mentioned was \$102,314.82 in excess of the license fees collected from all fisheries whether claimable or not under the Privy Council's decision.

The provincial ministers, it is also understood, asked the Federal government to pay them a portion of the Halifax fisheries award as compensation for the loss entailed on British Columbia as a result of the treaty of Washington. This claim is resisted by the Dominion on the grounds that the money paid over by the United States under that award were for privileges given United States fishermen on the Atlantic Coast.

British Columbia was not, it is claimed, under that award, obliged to open its inshore fisheries to United States fishermen.

Hon. Mr. Fulton also renewed the request that the control of the whole salmon and interior fisheries of the province be transferred to his government, the latter undertaking to bear all the expense of hatcheries, policing, etc. An alternative he suggested the appointment of a commission to go into the matter.

Falling this Mr. Fulton asked that the province be given entire control of the fisheries, or pending settlement the Federal authorities turn over hatcheries and other means for propagating fish to the province, who would bear the cost of their maintenance. If this were done the province of British Columbia asked the immediate payment of the license moneys first referred to the modus vivendi of 1900 being continued, and the province being consulted in regard to new regulations.

This proposal is also resisted by the department. The minister declines to abandon any of the rights of legislation and control given the Dominion by the Privy Council, just as the province secured proprietary rights under the same decision.

In the conferences held, it is understood that Hon. Mr. Prefontaine urged strongly that in order that the great salmon wealth of the Dominion, and more particularly the undeveloped fishery resources of British Columbia, should be exploited, that the undivided control of these fisheries should rest with the Dominion. This is the more important, as under the act of Confederation the Dominion has the sole right of legislation for the protection and propagation of the fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Fulton, on behalf of British Columbia, laid great emphasis on what he termed the proprietary rights of the province to the fisheries, as proven by the Privy Council award. His views on this point were combatted to a degree by the minister of marine and fisheries, who regarded those proprietary rights as applying only to inland fisheries, and not to what may be termed the deep sea fisheries, which of course are the principal source of national wealth in that particular.

The upshot of the whole discussion was that an arrangement was reached whereby Hon. Mr. Prefontaine promised, on visiting Victoria in July, to meet and confer with the whole executive in the hope that common ground of settlement may be reached.

In addition to the main grounds at issue, Hon. Mr. Fulton and Mr. Babcock made certain suggestions with regard to the amendment of the fishery regulations. They asked that fishing in the Fraser River district, including the Gulf of Georgia and south of the 49th parallel, be prohibited this fall from August 25th to September 15th inclusive; that the weekly closed period in the Fraser, above the railway bridge, be from 6 a.m. Sunday to 6 p.m. Monday; and that 60 mesh nets only be allowed in the Fraser. All these suggestions are advanced with

a view to securing a greater number of eggs at Shuswap and Scton hatcheries. They also suggested that the exportation of salmon be prohibited, and that as salmon fishing above the 49th parallel in British Columbia is not affected by traps in United States waters, that the use of trap nets, purse or drag seines be prohibited north of the 49th parallel.

DINED BY EMPLOYEES.

A. T. Goward Guest of Honor at Pleading Reception Last Evening.

The Victoria hotel was the scene of a very pleasant function last evening, when the employees of the B. C. Electric Railway Company entertained at dinner the local manager, A. T. Goward, whom they presented with a splendid Gerard-Heintzman piano in honor of his marriage on Tuesday next.

The instrument was supplied by Messrs. Fletcher Bros., and bears an inscription beautifully engraved on a silver plate. The presentation was made in a neat address by A. Lineham, the chairman.

Mr. Goward, the popular manager, who was overcome with emotion at the kindness and generosity of his subordinates, in a brief speech acknowledged the gift, and stated that the occasion was one which would always linger in his memory, and although the present was a very valuable one, yet the sentiments which prompted such a splendid token of their regard were to him of even greater importance.

The occasion and the presentation form a gratifying commentary on the cordial relationship which exists between the management and employees of a big corporation. The toast list at the dinner was as follows:

“The King,” proposed by the chairman.
Presentation by chairman and toast.
“Mr. A. T. Goward.”

“Mechanical and Track Departments,” proposed by D. Dewar, coupled with W. Armstrong and P. J. Riddell.

“Traffic Department,” proposed by W. H. Smith, coupled with Mr. Gibson.
“Clerical Department,” proposed by P. J. Riddell; responded to by A. Lineham and H. A. Goward.

“The Ladies,” proposed by J. G. Battersby; responded to by R. Findlay and R. Wilson.

“Our Host,” proposed by the chairman; suitably replied to by E. E. Leeson.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company is to be congratulated on the capable way in which its affairs are managed both in the Terminal City and in Victoria. Where the heads of departments can obtain the confidence and esteem of all those under their charge, as is the case with this corporation, it is a sure indication that the right men are in the right place, and the success and enlargement of the company's business is assured.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Attention Called to Lieut. Governor's Prize Shooting—Promotions and Additions to Force.

A regimental order just issued by the commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., contains, in addition to the general order respecting efficiency pay, which has already appeared in the Times, the following:

The following extract from G. O. No. 70, May 27th, 1904, is published for information: Fifth British Columbia Regiment—To be provisional Lieutenant, Sergt. J. C. Harris, to complete establishment, 30th February, 1904.

The following men, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental No. opposite their respective names: No. 63, Gr. Chas. Jasper, June 28th; No. 73, Gr. Paul Gray, June 28th; No. 74, Gr. Manlius Robertson, June 28th; No. 87, Gr. James McCabe, June 28th.

The attention of all ranks is called to the conditions of rifle shooting now posted on the notice board, in the drill hall, under which the prize of \$10 given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may be competed for by the section commanders.

WILL STAY LONGER.
Japanese Women Could Not Be Given Accommodation on the Calchas.

The six Japanese women and their male companion will not leave for their native land until the arrival of the steamer *Calchas* some day next week. The intention to have returned them by the steamer *Calchas* has been found impracticable. The latter vessel has not accommodation for them. This was ascertained upon the arrival of the steamer this morning.

There is nothing remaining but to await the Shawmut's call here as a means of returning the women. In the meantime they are confined in the provincial jail. The Shawmut is expected to arrive here in a few days.

In consequence of this unexpected interruption in connection with the deportation of the Japs, another formal adjournment of the habeas corpus proceedings will have to take place on Monday. It will likely be fixed for a later period in the week by consent of both parties.

According to the statistics gathered by Dr. Lowenthal, a member of the extra-parliamentary depopulation commission, relative to the comparative mortality in the French and German armies, the deaths in 1,000 (excluding officers) in the French army due to disease during the year 1901 were 4.47, or 198 per cent. more than in the German army, which only had 1.50 per cent.

Thibet is at present one of the least known parts of the world, and there is uncertainty even as to its exact boundaries and extent. Its area is about 600,000 square miles, and its population is roughly estimated at about 6,000,000.

JUDGE PARKER FOR PRESIDENT

UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE DEMOCRATS

Delegates to the National Convention Were in Session Until Early This Morning.

(Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., July 9.—Judge Alton B. Parker, of the New York State Court of Appeals, was nominated at about 15 minutes to 6 o'clock this morning, for President of the United States, by the Democratic national convention. But one roll call ensued, and so decisive was the result of that one, that contrary states began to call for recognition, and the ballot finally resulted in a unanimous vote for the New York statesman. The scene was dramatic in the extreme. Darkness had witnessed the gathering of the Democratic hosts, while broad daylight, the sun pouring the electric light, witnessed the close.

The convention was in session from 8 o'clock last night until early 6 o'clock this morning. In that time eight names were presented to the convention. Nominating and seconding speeches innumerable were made, and

As Dawn Appeared

it became necessary to limit the seconding speeches to four minutes each. Exception was made in the case of William Jennings Bryan, who, in one of the most dramatic situations ever witnessed in an American political gathering, addressed the convention and concluded by seconding the nomination of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, “The favorite son” candidate from Missouri. Mr. Bryan received the third great ovation accorded during the convention. His speech was an impassioned appeal to the delegates to give the party a candidate who had voted the Democratic ticket in 1896 and 1900. He spoke in behalf of the Nebraska delegation, which he said had no candidate to present or favors to ask, but a candidate whose nomination would not prove a triumph for one faction over another. He suggested Hearst, if the convention thought best, then former Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and finally

Created a Surprise

in the convention by declaring for Senator Cockrell.

One of the features of the long drawn out session had been the tribute paid to Senator Cockrell, when his name was placed in nomination by Representative Champ Clark. It was a spontaneous outburst, and for that reason the more complimentary to the Senator. The delegates, already weary by the tedious and trying session, paused in their labors, and in the guise of a nomination for the presidency, which the Senator's friends knew to be beyond his reach, indulged in a demonstration, continuing about half an hour. Nearly every delegate and spectator in the galleries or on the floor had been provided with a flag, and the scene was by far the most impressive of all the orations given during the session. The thousands of cheering persons apparently converted Mr. Bryan to the belief that Senator Cockrell's chances of nomination were greater than other “Favorite Son” candidates in Nebraska. He gained recognition soon after the Cockrell demonstration, and in a speech, directed undoubtedly in an

Effort to Defeat Parker.

made his electrifying plea for the anti-Parker forces to rally. He was given the closest attention, and the great convention, which the police and sergeant-at-arms were powerless to control, listened as though every word were a passionate message to each person; as if the hypnotic spell had been cast over them. But when it was all over, the Parker forces had not been shaken. The ballot for President gave Parker 658 votes out of the 667 needed to nominate, and before the result could be announced, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and others made changes to the Parker column.

Governor Dockery, of Missouri, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it carried amidst increasing cheering. The result of the ballot was never announced officially, and it is not likely that it ever will be.

The convention took a recess yesterday until 6 o'clock last night for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on resolutions. The report was received and adopted by a viva voce vote. So far as surface indications were concerned there was

No More Opposition

to the platform than there had been to that adopted unanimously by the Republican convention in Chicago a few weeks ago.

Nominations were immediately proceeded with. Alabama yielded to New York, and Judge Parker's name was the first presented to the convention. After that Hearst, Gray, Cockrell, Wall, Williams, Olney and Miles were named in speeches which took nearly all night. In the end all the claims of the Parker forces were proved accurate, and Parker had within a few votes of enough to nominate, and those votes forthcoming. The speeches which had been cheered so long and loud had neither made nor lost a vote. The Parker forces under perfect organization remained serene.

After the nomination had been made the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

Continued on page 81

Gillard's Pickle and Sauce Knox's Gelatine

Retail by all Grocers. Wholesale by
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 5-5 a. m.—The barometric pressure is high over British Columbia and low in California, Nevada and Utah. These conditions are favorable for a continuance of the present fine weather in this province. Light showers fell yesterday at Port Simpson and on the California coast, and a thunderstorm with rainfall occurred at Winnipeg, but summer weather now prevails from the Pacific to the Great Lakes.

Forecasts.

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday, Victoria and vicinity—Light winds, fine and warm today and Sunday.
Lower Mainland—Light winds, fine and warm today and Sunday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.01; temperature, 53; minimum, 53; wind, calm; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 60; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 46; minimum, 44; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Port Simpson—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, 54; minimum, 40; wind, calm; rain, .02; weather, cloudy.

It is the unexpected that happens, but you are always prepared with a tin of "Clark's Lunch Tongue," delicious and wholesome. Wm. Clark, Mfr., Montreal.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle—R. Nixon, Miss Holderness, Mrs. Keller, Mrs. Barker, Miss Dougherty, Miss Miller, Miss Hume, T. A. Hume, Mrs. Thompson, B. Foster, Miss Robinson, Miss Boyle, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Macpherson, B. Winlock, J. W. Taylor, Miss Ross, T. Maloney, Mrs. Maloney, L. O. Brendy, W. L. Weather, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Carey, Mrs. Crow, Miss Thurlow, Mr. Sharon, Mrs. Brendy, Mr. Clough, Mrs. Thurlow, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, J. Thompson, F. A. John, Mrs. John, C. H. Ross, Mrs. Ross, C. P. Hinchey, Mrs. Hinchey, H. Williams, R. G. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. A. Cook, Miss Rea, G. B. Rea, Mrs. Rea, S. Rea, Mr. Dissick, Mrs. Cope, Mr. Waddingham, O. Gillespie, Mrs. Waddingham, Miss Quin, J. H. Warrick, Mr. Chapman, A. Donald, A. Brown, W. Mack, W. F. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Heav, Mr. Heav, Mr. Wright, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Wright, A. Dorey, Mrs. Dorey.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle—B. C. Market Co., B. C. Soap Wks., Brackman & Ker M. Co., A. W. Knight, J. C. Richards, J. H. Todd & Sons, Kelly, Douglas & Co., Schako Mach Wks., G. A. Anderson.

RUSSIAN RAILROAD FARES.

Last March a change was made in the fourth-class passenger fares on the Russian railroads, which makes them probably the lowest in the world. The new fourth-class fares are to be regularly one-half of the third-class fares, children under five, from five to ten, one-fourth the fare for adults. Above ten they count as adults. This will make a rate of 0.54 cents per mile for the first 100 miles; 1.3 cent per mile for the next 94 miles, making 82 cents for 200 miles, after which the charge is by zones, about ten cents per zone, of which the first eight are 10 1/2 miles long, the following seven 20 miles each, the eight of twenty-three miles, thirteen of twenty-six, and all following (after 1,000 miles) fifty miles.

This would make the fare from New York to San Francisco \$8.08. The average for the 3,000 verst distance is 0.217 cent per mile. There is, however, very little travel for long distances in Russia by the class from which fourth-class passengers come, except emigrants to Siberia. But the rates are and have been extremely low for short distances also. It is said that orders have been given to increase the number of fourth-class cars from 1,700 to 7,000.

In Its Own City

The New Scale Williams is high in favor with the most prominent people.

The following quotations are made from letters of prominent citizens of Osawa who think, and are in a position to know, that the New Scale Williams is unequalled anywhere:

Mayor F. L. Powke—"You indeed have every reason to be proud of your piano. It is everything we could desire, and the tone is superb. 'I may say that we are more pleased with it every day, and glad that we decided on it in preference to the other makes.'"

R. McLaughlin, of the famous McLaughlin Carriage Works—"I have pleasure in stating that I am well pleased with your piano. 'The design is modern and substantial, and the finish good. The keys respond to an easy and light touch, and the tone is mellow and distinct.'"

For sale by Fletcher Bros., sole agents, 90 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

BIG GATHERING AT BOARD OF TRADE

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSUING YEAR

There Were No Fireworks—Addresses by Lieut.-Governor, Lord Bretton and Hon. Mr. Tatlow.

The annual general meeting of the board of trade yesterday afternoon unquestionably was the largest in the history of that body. Under the circumstances this was not unexpected, and there is no doubt that the prospect of a hot election, and a lot of excitement contributed substantially to the unusual strength of the gathering. The large attendance also represented to a material extent the activity of the supporters of the two factions who saw that every available member received an urgent call to be on hand. Each of the two camps, therefore, had a formidable following, and there were in evidence consequently all the elements of a torrid session. There were about 187 members present. But after all there were no pyrotechnics. This must have proved disappointing to some of the members who had absent themselves from board meetings for years, but it was gratifying to those who are weary of the constant eruptions and alterations over minor matters. At the same time, it must be confessed, it only required a spark to wreck the harmony when there would have been a verbal fight indeed. The proceedings were distinguished by the presence and participation of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Lord Monck Bretton and Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, who addressed the meeting.

Owing to the large number of candidates and the big attendance the election of officers consumed considerable time. The meeting adjourned before the scrutineers had finished their counting, the president announcing that the results would be published in the press. The election resulted as follows:

President,
S. J. Pitts—By acclamation.

Vice-President,
W. T. Oliver

Secretary,
Geo. Carter

Council,
F. Elworthy

A. B. Fraser, Jr.

Stephen Jones

C. E. Todd

L. G. Beckwith

J. L. Beckwith

J. G. Cox

D. R. Ker

W. H. Bone

T. M. Henderson

Simon Leiser

T. W. Patterson

W. F. Bullen

Jas. Forman

Joshua Kingham

Jas. Simon

J. J. Shallock

Chris. Spencer

H. B. Thomson

F. A. Pauline

Luke Pither

W. K. Houston

John A. Hinton

R. Machin

C. J. V. Spratt

Thos. Hooper

E. Temple

Geo. Carter

P. C. MacGregor

F. Carne

W. T. Williams

A. B. Fraser

traps on the coast tributary to Victoria city were continued and resulted, in March last, in the Dominion government granting your request. Unfortunately it was then too late to take full advantage of this season of the changed conditions, but a start has been made and most sanguine expectations prevail regarding the benefits to be derived. Recognition of the valuable assistance, in this connection, rendered by the Honorable Wm. Templeman, Geo. Riley, Esq., M. P., Thos. Earle, Esq., M. P., for Victoria and Ralph Smith, Esq., M. P., for Alberni.

Marine Hospital. Attention being directed to the conditions of the Marine hospital, a special committee was appointed to report. The Dominion government, with commendable promptness, carried out extensive improvements along the lines desired.

Puget Sound Service. The steamship service with Puget Sound has for years past engaged the board's serious attention, and in January last the board approached the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with proposals to operate the route. That company immediately complied, and it is gratifying to announce that the service is now highly satisfactory to the travelling public, and it is believed the company also is a gainer by the change.

Assessment Act. At the last session of the local legislature a bill was introduced which included some very material changes in the assessments for revenue. The bill came as a surprise, and appeared to be an ill-digested measure. The representations of this board resulted in a few changes being made before the act was passed, and an assurance was given that a commission would be appointed to inquire into the system of provincial taxation. Further modifications may therefore be expected. The views of this board were expressed in the following resolution: "That this board considers that the provisions adopted or confirmed in the present Assessment Act will tend to hamper trade; that board considers that the endeavor should be not to tax more than the necessities of the province; and that the present Assessment Act goes beyond this in not permitting the deduction of liabilities from the gross value of the stocks of merchandise, debts, etc., and in other respects. "That this board would urge upon the government to appoint a commission—not of an official or political character—to report upon the present Assessment Act and recommend such changes as may seem advisable."

Bills of Sale. In consequence of the absence of a Bankruptcy Act applicable to the whole of British Columbia, the individual provinces to enact laws to meet to some extent the exigencies of the situation. This board has taken every opportunity to urge Dominion government legislation; at the same time the local government has been moved and the board was successful during the session of 1902 in securing the passage of the "Act to prevent priority among Execution Creditors." That act has proved beneficial, but something further was required in regard to chattel mortgages and bills of sale. A committee was therefore appointed, who submitted the recommendations, which were subsequently approved by the board. At the suggestion of the honorable the attorney-general the report was put in the form of a bill, but read only a first time in the House of Commons.

The honorable the attorney-general has given his assurance, however, that during the recess the whole question of bills of sale and kindred instruments shall receive his best attention and that legislation shall be introduced at the next session. In the meantime an act was passed providing for the registration of bills of sale, in County court and in assizes, within five days of the date thereof and declaring such bills void in the event of judgment being entered against the grantor, within sixty days of such registration.

Victoria Harbor. Improvements to Victoria harbor have been proceeding almost continuously during the last twelve months, according to the plan recommended by this board and approved by the Dominion government. The principal operations have been in deepening the channel in the inner harbor, near the entrance, but until a modern dredge is built only slow progress may be looked for. The cost of a new plant is included in the Dominion government estimates and its construction should be commenced soon. A great improvement to the wharf accommodation will be made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who have awarded a contract for an extensive and entirely new structure on Belleville street, commencing at Menzies street. When completed a considerable saving of time will be effected in docking that company's steamers; and the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company acquired the necessary waterfront by purchase from wharf owners, and will remove the existing accommodation, is a sufficient guarantee that the new structure will be modern in every respect, worthy of the requirements of the port and its association with the great transcontinental and trans-Pacific carrying company. Other wharf improvements are contemplated in the inner harbor, which, when completed, will amply provide all necessary accommodation for the shipping. At the outer wharves considerable outlay has been made in improvements. Vessels drawing 30 feet are docked at low tide. The board is indebted to Mr. H. P. Bell for a plan for increasing the accommodation for ocean steamships off Dallas road. The scheme includes a breakwater between Holland Point and Brodie's Ledge and, when carried out, the shipping facilities at that port will be equal to the best to be found on the Pacific coast.

Harbor Commissioners. The board has considered the suggestion that harbor commissioners should be appointed for the port of Victoria and unanimously adopted a report of a special committee and forwarded a copy to the honorable the minister of marine and fisheries, Ottawa, who has promised to give the matter his attention.

Shipment of Crews, Foreign Vessels. The difficulties in obtaining crews in British Columbia for foreign vessels is another matter which this board has dealt with. A copy of the committee's report and recommendations made by

report was forwarded to Ottawa, and the board's recommendations, as contained therein, are receiving serious consideration.

Trials Island. This board's recommendations that a light and fog alarm be established on Trials Island will be found in the committee's report. The hon. the minister of marine and fisheries has promised to give the matter due consideration.

C. P. R. Hotel. Actual construction of the Canadian Pacific railway tourist hotel has not yet commenced, due entirely to a further agreement between that company and the city, made at the suggestion of His Worship the Mayor, G. H. Barnard, Esq. The company has undertaken to acquire by purchase considerable property on the south side of Humboldt street, and the corporation has agreed to transfer the strip of Victoria city land which separates the Humboldt street property from that which was ceded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for hotel purposes. The hotel location will be slightly changed from the original plans, and the environments will be greatly improved by these proposals. At a special general meeting, held on 24th June, the board heartily approved and thanked His Worship for his action in this connection, and promised full support at the polls when the agreement is voted upon by the ratepayers. The hotel plans are prepared, the nature of the ground on which the structure is to stand ascertained by survey, and the foundations will be proceeded with immediately the result of the voting, on the 7th July, is known. It will be remembered that the hotel proposal originated with the board in 1901. Members have watched with keen interest its evolution, believing it to be sound business and mutually advantageous to the city and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Freight Rates. A special committee, appointed by this board in April, 1903, has been instrumental in securing some concessions from the Canadian Pacific railway in freight rates to Calgary. The committee is still working upon the desired improvements.

Provincial Boards of Trade. Another attempt was made to organize a meeting of representatives from all boards of trade in British Columbia. Some of the boards promptly endorsed the proposal, but, taken collectively, sufficient encouragement was not found in the replies to warrant the expectations of a successful gathering, and the matter was therefore allowed to drop. It must be stated that such a meeting would entail considerable cost, both in time and money, while the subjects for discussion of equal interest to the entire province are not many. Better means of communication will bring the various boards into closer touch, and joint meetings, thoroughly represented in every way, may then be looked for.

All-Canadian Route to the Yukon. At the time of the Alaska boundary award the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statements in the House of Commons led to the expectations that the long desired all-Canadian railway to the Yukon would be advanced in the near future. That hope has not been realized, but a special committee, who prepared a memo, subsequently adopted by the board, in which is set out the advantages to be derived from the selection of a southern terminus on the seaboard of British Columbia.

Preferential Trade. The board's position in regard to preferential trade with South Africa and Australia will be found in copies of correspondence with the Dominion government, which it will be noticed was prior to any arrangements being made for an interchange of commodities on a preferential basis.

Trade With Mexico. This board is on record as a strong advocate of a direct line of steamships between British Columbia and Mexico. Early in the year 1902 the possibilities of making the service mutually advantageous to both countries were gone into very fully, and communicated to the Dominion government through the Victoria city representatives in the House of Commons. The arrangements now made are just what this board recommended some years ago.

Songhees Indian Reserve. A matter of great importance to the city of Victoria is the removal of the Songhees Indians and the bringing of their reserve under control of the corporation. At intervals, extending over many years, resolutions have been passed and representations to the Provincial government and Dominion government made through the city members in the provincial legislature and the House of Commons. In April last your council appointed a committee to ascertain just how the question now stands, and to see what can be done to dispose of it without further delay. The corporation of Victoria city has also appointed representatives, who are working with this board's appointees, the two bodies acting as a joint committee. The committees are not yet in a position to take the board and citizens into their confidence by reporting all that is transpiring, but they expect to be very soon in a position to report progress.

The many other matters considered by the board during the past twelve months, the following may be mentioned: West Coast steamship service, cabinet representation, V. Y. & E. and Similkameen railways, defence of the Empire, Pure foods Act, lumber, sealing industry, aids navigation, various, and life-saving station.

Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The board was very ably represented at the fifth congress of Chambers of the Empire, held at Montreal, by Mr. C. H. Lugin. Unfortunately some resolutions, which had been adopted by this board for presentation on that occasion, reached Montreal too late to be included in the official printed proceedings of the congress. It afforded the board much pleasure to assist in the reception of a large party of delegates who came to this Coast at the instance of the Dominion government after the congress closed. The board's reception at a post-arrangement committee prepared a suitable and appreciative remarks of the visitors from Great Britain and many colonies and dependencies upon this city and other points on Vancouver Island, which the board has forwarded to the Dominion government.

The board's reception and entertainment committee prepared another programme which enabled the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to form an idea of the trade possibilities of Victoria and vicinity. The excellent impressions carried away by that party will doubtless result beneficially.

Prof. Babcock. Before closing the social and educational work of the board, reference must be made to a lecture, with lantern slide illustrations, delivered by Prof. J. P. Babcock, on "Salmon Propagation, Results and Methods."

Victoria City. The trade and commerce of the city of Victoria has been maintained and it is safe to say, speaking generally, that there is not another city on the Pacific Coast where business is in a healthier condition. Nowhere is business conducted on a more sound basis. The following sums were contributed to the Dominion government: Custom house collections, \$1,107,614.70; inland revenue, \$181,104.03; post office, \$55,000 (approximate).

Trade and commerce: Imports, \$3,000,000; exports, \$1,101,270.

Shipping: Coast trade, entered, 1,295 vessels; cleared, 1,402 vessels. Shipping: Foreign, entered, 1,145 vessels; cleared, 1,141 vessels.

The difficulty in compiling returns to show the volume of inter-provincial business is much regretted.

The assessed value of Victoria city property is: Taxed, land, \$10,675,400; improvements, \$7,290,525; exemptions, additional, land, \$1,270,005; improvements, \$2,110,750.

The proportion of factory hands and artisans is large in Victoria, with population, say, 27,500, and a stranger is apt to overlook the local industries. The foundries, ship-yards, lumber mills and factories, too numerous to here mention specifically, furnish steady employment at good wages, the importance of which is under-rated. A large increase in such establishments may be looked for as the local conditions become better known.

The competitive transportation facilities and cheap fuel will do much to make the city of Victoria an industrial centre of the first rank. A step in this direction, and one that may be expected in the near future, is the development of the fisheries. The canning of salmon, now made possible by the Dominion government having issued the necessary licenses to operate purse seines and traps, will doubtless be followed by the establishment of industries in other branches of the fisheries. For these and other reasons it is of the utmost importance that the city should get control of the Songhees Indian reserve as the corporation will then have valuable waterfront as well as sites suitable for all industrial purposes. The attention of the incoming council is specifically directed to this matter.

The vicinity of Victoria is very suitable for fruit growing and poultry raising. The climate and land conditions are excellent. Good prices for such products are obtained locally and the Northwest Territories affords an outlet for all the fruits that are likely to be grown for many years to come. The Yukon is now supplied with eggs and poultry which originate principally in Eastern Canada. Mutual advantages would be derived if such were raised here.

The difficulty experienced early in the year in setting houses to rent has been mostly overcome by the erection of many new residences and an assuring feature of Victoria is the fact that these new dwellings are nearly all to be occupied by the owners, who have hitherto lived in rented premises.

Important corporation works are completed or in progress, notably the bridge at Point Ellice, just opened for traffic, and removal of the bridge at James Bay and substitution of a causeway. Wood block paving is proceeding rapidly in the business thoroughfares and the numerous applications of citizens to have cement sidewalks put down in front of their residences is very encouraging and indicates a determination to assist in making the city of Victoria the most desirable residential and tourist resort in the Great West. In all such cases the applicants pay two-thirds of the cost of the pavement, the corporation paying one-third. Other corporation works are the Carnegie library and extension of the sewerage system in the suburbs. That recent real estate transfers have far exceeded those of some years previous is but a natural sequence to the prosperity here indicated.

In addition to the very many appendices mentioned the usual statistical information is presented herewith. The board is to be congratulated upon its largely increased membership and the active interest which the two hundred and seventy-nine members are taking in public affairs. All of which is respectfully submitted.

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In addition to the very many appendices mentioned the usual statistical information is presented herewith. The board is to be congratulated upon its largely increased membership and the active interest which the two hundred and seventy-nine members are taking in public affairs. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. TODD, President.

S. J. PITTS, Vice-president.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, July 8th, 1904.

The report was adopted and referred to the council.

At this juncture His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Lord Bretton, Hon. R. G. Tatlow and the Lieut.-Governor's secretary, R. B. Powell, entered the room, and were received with applause.

In receiving them, Mr. Todd drew attention to the large attendance, and explained that the board had a membership of three hundred, which he hoped to see increased to four hundred in a year.

His Honor, in addressing the meeting, expressed the hope that the prediction of the president would be fulfilled. He said he had come to listen and not to speak, and besides there was with him one (indicating Hon. Mr. Tatlow) who would be answerable for every word uttered. (Laughter.) He voiced his appreciation of the great kindness accorded him by the people of this province, especially in Victoria. Every year he found proof of their confidence and sympathy, with which he was deeply impressed. In four years he had learned a great deal of British Columbia—its immense resources and possibilities. He hoped to see them developed, and that there was before the province an era of

(Continued on page 6.)

LE PETIT CRISTAL THEATRE

Monday, July 4th

ALFRED SAMUELS, Irish Comedian.
DEELY AND SHIAN, Singing and Talking.
SANFORD AND DARRINGTON, Comedienne Sketch.
WALTER KELLGROG, Illustrated Song.
MOVING PICTURES, "The Great Train Robbery."
Admission, 10 cents.

10c. Gen. Admission. 20c. Res. Seats.
2.50 to 4.50—DAILY—7.50 to 10.50.
Matinee 10c. All Over.
R. JAMIESON, Mgr.

GRAND

FIELDS AND WHALLEN, THE FISHERIES.
CLAUS AND MONTEZ, MISS JENNIE BENTLEY.
CARL RAYMOND, FREDERICK ROBERTS, NEW PICTURES.
50 JOHNSON ST.
Go Where the Crowds Go.

Victoria Ladies' Choral Society.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

Will Be Given in the

A. O. U. W. HALL

YATES STREET, ON

TUESDAY EVE'G, 12th JULY

When Smart's Cantata, "KING RENE'S DAUGHTER," Barrie's "THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD," and other choral works, will be performed. Soloists: Mrs. W. E. Green, Mrs. Harry Pooley, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Violinist, Mr. Herbert Ditchie. At the piano, Miss Violet Powell and Miss Hilda Harris. Tickets, 50c. each, may be obtained from any of the ladies of the Choral Society, Mrs. T. P. Johnston, St. Charles street (near 314), or from Walt's Music Store. Doors open 7.45, concert at 8.20 p. m. The proceeds of the concert will be given in aid of the new Strathcona Ward of the Jubilee Hospital.

Handsome Trousers For Men

The prices we're selling these highest grade trousers at is considerably the lowest we of anyone else has ever offered you. The selling yesterday was very good. You know old trousers are always in demand, and when you can buy the best at a saving of \$2 to \$2.50 a pair it makes the buying doubly interesting.

Men's best quality imported English and French worsted trousers, extra well made and sewn. This season's best styles at the lowest price ever quoted. Your choice of any pair of them. Regular prices \$4.50 to \$6.00.

THIS WEEK \$2.95

W. G. Cameron

55 Johnson Street

Sign Painting

J. SEARS.

Phone B742. 91-93 Yates St.

Removal

SUNBURN

Use Viola Cream, 25c

A gentle, nourishing face cream for softening and preserving the skin, removing tan, sunburn, spots and affections of the skin. This preparation can be relied upon not to produce a growth of hair.

AN EXCELLENT SKIN FOOD.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

CHEMIST,
98 Government St., Near Yates St.,
Victoria, B.C.
Phones 425 and 450.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR FRUIT.

Sewing machine motors. See our window. Hinton Electric Co.

Sewing machine motors. Best yet. \$35. Hinton Electric Co.

Notice.—Owing to the very low tide prevailing on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th, of this month, the steamer Princess Victoria will sail from the outer wharf at 7:30 a.m. for Vancouver, and from the inner wharf at 7 p.m. for Seattle, as usual.

Campers' outfits cheap, at Flitton's, 129 Douglas street.

Now for preserving!—Apricots and peaches are coming in, and orders placed at Erskine's grocery will be filled at lowest market prices. Telephone 100.

The only place in the city to get Bass XXXX—Lamb's Wool English Burton Ale. On draught at the Clarence bar.

BIRD FOOD

If you want your bird to sing all day buy your seed at Fawcett's. Fine canary, house, rape and millet. Try our special mixed seed, 10c. lb., 3 lbs. for 25c. Telephone 630 will send you a sample.

Fawcett's Family Drug Store,
Cor. Douglas St. and King's Road.

Good dry cordwood at Johns Bros., 259 Douglas street.

All Aboard—Orangemen excursion on July 12th by steamer Princess Victoria, leaving outer wharf at 7:30 a.m. Returning, leaving Vancouver at 8 p.m. Fare for round trip, \$2.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

Sewing machine motors. You need one. Hinton Electric Co.

Carpet cleaning and upholstery. Repairing well and promptly done at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street.

For Skagway and way ports. Fast steamer Dolphin sailing July 13th and 23rd. Jefferson 16th and 28th. Office, No. 100 Government street.

Window blinds, awnings, etc., made to order at Smith & Champion's.

The sale of crockery and glass at Messrs. Weiler Bros. goes on merrily; the tempting prices have resulted in the change of ownership of a very large quantity of goods—ware of the reliable kind. An opportunity like this does not happen every week, and you should not fail to take advantage of it. You will be sorry when you see some of your neighbors' purchases that you did not go and do likewise.

New potatoes—10 lbs. for 25c; onions, 8 lbs. for 25c; fine cherries, 3 lbs. for 25c; fruit jars, 25c; dozen; quarts, 90c; extra rubber rings at Erskine's grocery, corner Quadra and Johnson streets.

For second-hand furniture, cook stoves, window blind, etc., try Flitton, 129 Douglas street.

Sunday, July 10th, the Iroquois will make another of those wonderful excursions through the islands of the Gulf. A most delightful outing for a whole day, with constantly changing scenery. Fare for round trip \$1.00.

\$35. Sewing machine motors, \$35. Get one. Hinton Electric Co.

Smith & Champion, upholsters, etc., 100 Douglas street, have a nice line of campers' woven wire and canvas cots, mattresses, pillows, etc.

The most interesting event in shopping circles of Victoria is the sale of glass and china at Weiler Bros., now in full swing. Although two days of heavy sales have passed, there is still plenty of choice—new lines being put out each day. The dinner sets at \$6.50 and tea services at \$5.00 proved particularly attractive, although the countless variety of articles priced around 25c. and 50c. had their full quota of buyers. A large lot of odd jugs have been put on sale to-day at prices ranging from 10c. to 75c. each. Don't miss this important opportunity.

Sewing machine motors, \$35 installed. Hinton Electric Co.

Garden Party.—One of the chief attractions of next week will be a garden party under the auspices of the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church, held on Wednesday afternoon and evening at Douglas Gardens, Belleville street, by kind permission of the owners. The gates will be thrown open at 3 o'clock, from which hour solid enjoyment may be expected for the rest of the day. General admission is placed at 10 cents. Afternoon tea, ice cream and other reasonable delicacies will be served by a corps of willing workers. The evening programme is destined to be a great feature of the day. The truth of this will be at once conceded when it is announced that the splendid band of the Fifth Regiment has been engaged to play. Bandmaster Finn is arranging a particularly fine selection, and a rare treat may confidently be anticipated.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

By calling on us, and securing one of our daily bargains. Some say times are dull, but we are doing business right along. We offer a pretty modern cottage on Stanley Ave., in Al condition, with brick foundation, at a price that will suit you. Also two corner lots on Oak Bay Ave., near Rockland, at a figure that will surprise. Also a new furnished cottage at Shawigan Lake, with boat, etc., "just what you need," and cheap.

To Let, on Fort Street, 5 roomed furnished cottage.

Grant & Conyers

Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co.

NO. 2 VIEW ST.

The evening service in Calvary Baptist church to-morrow night will take the form of a memorial service to the late H. J. Galbraith.

Daisy Barton, of Girls' Central school, sent in a correct answer to last week's historical puzzle, too late for insertion in the supplement.

Owing to the absence of Rev. W. L. Clay the services in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday will be again conducted by Rev. A. Ewing.

On Monday evening Vancouver Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will install officers. A full attendance is expected, and members expect an enjoyable time.

The funeral of the late Wm. Rath took place at French Creek on Wednesday. The deceased was 73 years of age, and was one of the Vancouver Island pioneers. He leaves a widow and five children.

Among those who took part in the recital given by Miss Sill's pupils, the name of Miss Claudia Hall was inadvertently omitted. Miss Hall's playing was very much enjoyed by those present on that occasion.

Dr. Albert Ham, organist and choir-master of St. James's cathedral, Toronto, is in the city for the purpose of conducting examinations in practical music on behalf of the university of that city. He is staying at the Driand hotel.

The expedition to the summit of Mount Angeles, the mountain behind Port Angeles, which was to be undertaken by a Victoria party for the purpose of heliographing to Beacon Hill, has been abandoned owing to the uncertain weather conditions. Heliographing requires very clear weather.

At noon to-day nine homing pigeons arrived by the E. & N. train from the Nanaimo Association. The secretary of the local Homing Association received the birds and liberated them in order that a test of their relative flying powers may be made of the birds entered in the competition by the Nanaimo fanciers.

Last evening the installation of officers in Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of L., was to have taken place. Several candidates for the first degree were initiated. This, with routine business, occupied the evening to such an extent that the installation was postponed until next Friday night. A supper was served at the close.

Orangemen will leave here for Vancouver on the morning of July 12th to participate in the laying of the foundation stone of the first Orange hall in the province. A large gathering of Orangemen will be present, including some of very high rank from the eastern provinces. All those who go over are assured of a good time.

H. P. Williams, the drummer evangelist, and Mrs. Williams will hold services at Harmony hall mission, View street, and the Y. M. C. A. rooms, to-morrow evening. They will be at the former place from 7 to 8 and at the latter after 8. In addition to the addresses of Mr. Williams they will contribute duets at the meetings.

The Orangemen of the city and the Sons of England lodge will hold divine service together to-morrow morning at the Metropolitan Methodist church, where an appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams. The Sons of England will leave the A. O. U. W. hall at 10:30 to-morrow morning for the church. The Orangemen will parade at the same time.

The management of the Aged Women's Home gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for June: Mrs. Kennell, cake; Mrs. Rowe, reading matter; Mrs. Charles Kent, sugar and reading matter; Mrs. Carne, wood; Mrs. H. D. Helmecken, fruit; Metropolitan Ladies' Aid, tea, butter and cake; Mrs. Becker, new potatoes and fruit; Mrs. Van Tassel, flowers and strawberries; Ladies' Aid First Presbyterian church, cake; Miss Spencer, flowers; Mrs. Givner, stand covers and reading matter; Mrs. Sydney Wilson, clothing; Mrs. A. V. Bostock, flowers; Times and Colonist, daily papers.

Dr. Price's CREAM Baking Powder

HIGHEST IN STRENGTH AND PURITY

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

Price Baking Powder Co.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The County court will sit on Monday. Judge Harrison will preside. A number of cases are down on the list for hearing.

Dr. Grisdale, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, will conduct services at St. Saviour's church to-morrow at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

A special meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor on Monday morning at 10:30. Special business will come before the meeting, and all members are urged to attend.

The Victoria Gun Club will hold a practice shoot at Langford, Plains, to-morrow. Prizes have been kindly offered by members of the club. A full practice is requested, so as to get in trim for the club trophy and exhibition shoots.

News was received this morning that the new trap installed at Otter Point has about 3,500 fish within it. The lift has not yet been made, but will probably within the next few days. The net is never raised until a substantial accumulation of fish has been secured.

On Monday the argument in the appeal in Rex vs. Hutchinson will be heard by the full court. This is the case in which Hutchinson, of Vancouver, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud under the criminal code and sentenced by Mr. Justice Duff to six months' imprisonment.

City Poundkeeper Craig is nothing if not energetic. He has another fine lot of dogs in pound which he will be offering for sale Monday. There are a number of fine canines among those in captivity, including several thoroughbreds. Some of these will not be slaughtered, as parties have been to see them and are prepared to purchase them on Monday.

Rev. R. J. McIntyre, the pastor, will preach at the Victoria West Methodist church to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. morning subject, "Is the Bible Inspired?" evening subject, "Almost a Christian." Sunday school in afternoon at 2:30. Class meeting on Tuesday evening led by Mr. Gladding. Epworth League, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday, from 8 to 9 p.m.

T. Pimley will give a high class concert this evening from his bicycle store in the Metropolitan block. He has just received over 500 new Berliner records, giving all the latest songs and instrumental selections. A number of these will be included in the programme this evening. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock, and the numbers may be thoroughly enjoyed from the streets.

The special committee of the city council appointed to investigate the charges against Contractor Snider, embodied in a letter from Mr. A. J. S. Yates, has completed its labors and will report the result of the investigation at the meeting of the council next Monday evening. The inquiry consumed the greater part of yesterday, the committee in the afternoon paying a visit of inspection to the library building.

Mayor Barnard has given notice that at the next meeting of the council he will recommend to the council a by-law to expropriate lot 171, on the corner of Humboldt and Government streets, and a by-law to be known as the Port Street and Cook Street Local Improvement By-Law. The C. P. R. company will contribute the sum of \$20,000 toward the expropriation of lot 171, which will leave little, if any, for the city to provide.

There were only three cases in the police court this morning. In one the offender was John McAlister, charged with indecent exposure. He was convicted and fined \$10 or twenty days' imprisonment with hard labor. Sing, a Chinaman, was fined \$3 for riding on the sidewalk. A citizen was charged with an infraction of the Health By-Law in allowing rubbish to remain on his property. The charge was withdrawn upon the assurance being given that the cause of complaint would be removed.

On Friday evening about 30 of the young people of Victoria West visited at the home of G. W. Robinson, Esquire, to congratulate Rev. R. J. McIntyre, pastor of the Victoria West Methodist church, on his birthday. The evening was spent in games and singing. The ladies provided refreshments. J. Bowden, on behalf of the Epworth League of the church, presented Mr. McIntyre with a beautiful case of fancy writing paper, etc., and wished him many such happy birthdays. Mr. McIntyre replied, thanking the young people for the good wishes and their early intimation to assist him in the work. Mr. Robinson was thanked for his hospitality in throwing open his home, and the young people separated after having spent a very pleasant evening.

The many patrons of the Grand theatre on Johnson street will be delighted to learn that Manager Jamieson has succeeded in arranging for the return next week, in an entirely new sketch, of Tegge and Daniel (Mr. and Mrs. Will Tegge), better known perhaps as "The Dutch team," which made such a pronounced hit during last week and contributed so largely to the satisfaction with which the entire programme was received, and to the record business. This is an extra looking to what was already a particularly strong bill, strong enough to have maintained the standard which Manager Jamieson set at the start, and which he has consistently lived up to. McCune and Grant (Frank and May) is a team of comedy eccentric acrobats and horizontal bar artists who can hold their own in any company. The three Millards are the top liners this week in Vancouver in a humorous musical sketch entitled "Willie Green's Visit." Will King, Hemmew impersonator, has an act that entertains and amuses, and "Leonard" is a comedy juggler of national reputation. Mederie Roberts's fine baritone will do full justice to the new illustrated song, "The Fatal Rose of Red," and the list of moving pictures promises to be fully as amusing and instructive as any that have preceded it. This week's excellent bill will close with three performances to-night, the first beginning at half-past seven.

J. M. FINN RESIGNS.

Severs His Connection With the Fifth Regiment Band—Gives Reasons.

J. M. Finn, for years leader of the Fifth Regiment band, acknowledged to be one of the finest in the Northwest, has severed his connection with the organization. The high state of efficiency attained by this band is largely due to Mr. Finn's efforts and ability, and his resignation will be deeply regretted. Mr. Finn gives his reasons for the step taken by him in the following:

"As you know we have been hard at work for some considerable time past in arranging a tour of the middle states, taking in a two weeks' engagement at St. Louis for the band. We had arranged a tour that will provide us with remuneration at the rate of about \$350 a week for the 24 players. That is about \$14 a week each—not very much, especially when it is remembered that the men would have to pay for their board and lodging out of it. A preliminary expenditure of some \$1,000 for transportation is required, and we did not anticipate any great difficulty in raising that, provided that our tour was endorsed by the city council and the Tourist Association. We asked the city council for \$500, and they declined to give us anything, and did not even endorse the scheme. The Tourist Association took about the same stand. The grounds on which we asked for this assistance were that we should do a lot of good advertising for the city. We offered to distribute 100,000 folders, with a page devoted to the attractions of Victoria during our tour, and also to include scenes and advertisement of the city on all posters, bills, etc. Considering the large number of important places we intended visiting, this would, in our opinion, have been most valuable advertising. We interviewed about 100 members of the board of trade and practically agreed that the tour would be an excellent advertisement for Victoria. S. J. Pitts strongly approved of it; Steve Jones took the same view, and Mr. Pither offered to subscribe, and so on. But without the endorsement of the representatives of the city and the board of trade we do not feel that we can manage the business."

"I have worked here," continued Mr. Finn, "for over ten years on the band, the best ten years of my life, and if the city does not appreciate the band, it does not seem worth while to continue. I came here intending to make Victoria my home. I received \$50 a month as salary, which is paid by the officers, and I can assure you that I am not rich. It is not true that I have any job in sight, and I am looking out for one."

BABY LAUGHS.

Baby laughs when mother gives him Baby's Own Tablets; they taste good and make him well and happy. They are mother's help and baby's every-day friend. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. The tablets aid digestion, cure colic, prevent diarrhoea, cleanse the bowels, allay teething irritation and cure all the common ills of childhood. No cross, sleepless children in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Mrs. M. E. Denbigh, Ontario, says: "I don't know what higher praise I can give Baby's Own Tablets than to say that I would not be without them in the house. I have found them all that is claimed, and keep them on hand to meet any emergency." Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 25 cents, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

This afternoon another of the series of races for the one-design class yachts is being held. On Saturday next the regular series of the Victoria Yacht Club will take place.

A Chinaman stepping off a tram car while in motion last evening was knocked unconscious. He is being treated at the Royal Jubilee hospital. His condition to-day is little changed. No outward injuries were noticed, but it is feared he may be hurt internally.

A strange looking book, with all kinds of shipping tags attached, plastered profusely with labels and written over with pen and pencil until it is almost black, reached the office of the Great Northern railway last night and from here will be forwarded to the office in Vancouver, and from there sent on route to Kansas City. Originally the book was a directory, and the month ago was started on a trip by some ingenious one with a tag on it bearing the words "This book wants a trip." It has now made the rounds of the southern states and is soon to be returned to its owner.

Miss Gilmour's summer school of singing for both children and adults will convene at the studio, No. 16 Birdcage Walk, on Monday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock a.m. Persons wishing to learn something about the method of instruction are invited to attend the first lesson.

No bird, beast, or creeping thing will touch a cactus-plant. Even a goat will stare before biting off a leaf. Locusts will pass it by, and there is no safer way to drive moths away than to plant a few cactus beans here and there.

25c PAID THE BILL

A man in Whitty was so badly troubled with twenty feet that he had to trouble them three or four times a day, and change socks every time. He bought "Foot Elm" and can now wear a pair of socks a week with comfort. "Foot Elm" makes feet healthy and removes unpleasant odors.

If You Want SOMETHING GOOD AND CHEAP, get one of the

Flannel Suits

That are being sold at a big reduction, the finest quality to be had.

PEDEN'S

35 Port Street. Merchant Tailor.

Baseball

SEDRO-WOOLEY

VICTORIA

FRIDAY AT 6.15 P.M.
SATURDAY AT 3 P.M.

OAK BAY PARK

THE BEST GAMES OF THE SEASON.

FRUIT LAND

SAANICH DISTRICT.

120 Acres as a Whole

OR IN—

20-Acre Blocks

Excellent soil—all under cultivation. Well watered—near salt water. Good road to city. Easy terms.

P. R. Brown, Ltd.,

30 BROAD ST.

Good Land

SUITABLE FOR

FRUIT

In parcels to suit; 2 miles from centre of city.

Reasonable Prices

Easy Terms

SWINERTON & ODDY,

102 GOVERNMENT ST.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., July, 1904.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
1	11:21	7.4	11:17	7.9	10:43	7.5	10:15	7.8
2	9:49	6.8	2:50	6.8	11:56	2.2	10:27	7.6
3	8:16	6.0	4:16	6.0	12:34	2.8	20:18	7.6
4	6:43	5.2	5:43	5.2	13:07	3.4	20:43	7.7
5	5:10	4.4	7:10	4.4	13:39	4.1	21:09	7.7
6	3:37	3.6	8:37	3.6	13:18	4.7	21:36	7.8
7	2:04	2.8	10:04	2.8	12:56	5.3	22:02	8.0
8	0:31	2.0	11:31	2.0	12:34	5.9	22:28	8.2
9	0:59	1.2	12:59	1.2	12:12	6.5	22:55	8.4
10	2:26	0.4	1:26	0.4	11:50	7.1	23:22	8.6
11	3:53	0.6	2:53	0.6	11:28	7.7	23:49	8.8
12	5:20	1.2	4:20	1.2	10:56	8.3	24:16	9.0
13	6:47	1.8	5:47	1.8	10:24	8.9	24:43	9.2
14	8:14	2.4	7:14	2.4	9:52	9.5	25:10	9.4
15	9:41	3.0	8:41	3.0	9:20	10.1	25:37	9.6
16	11:08	3.6	10:08	3.6	8:48	10.7	26:04	9.8
17	12:35	4.2	11:35	4.2	8:16	11.3	26:31	10.0
18	1:02	4.8	12:02	4.8	7:44	11.9	26:58	10.2
19	2:29	5.4	1:29	5.4	7:12	12.5	27:25	10.4
20	3:56	6.0	2:56	6.0	6:40	13.1	27:52	10.6
21	5:23	6.6	4:23	6.6	6:08	13.7	28:19	10.8
22	6:50	7.2	5:50	7.2	5:36	14.3	28:46	11.0
23	8:17	7.8	7:17	7.8	5:04	14.9	29:13	11.2
24	9:44	8.4	8:44	8.4	4:32	15.5	29:40	11.4
25	11:11	9.0	10:11	9.0	4:00	16.1	30:07	11.6
26	12:38	9.6	11:38	9.6	3:28	16.7	30:34	11.8
27	1:05	10.2	12:05	10.2	2:56	17.3	31:01	12.0
28	2:32	10.8	1:32	10.8	2:24	17.9	31:28	12.2
29	3:59	11.4	2:59	11.4	1:52	18.5	31:55	12.4
30	5:26	12.0	4:26	12.0	1:20	19.1	32:22	12.6
31	6:53	12.6	5:53	12.6	0:48	19.7	32:49	12.8

For time of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

FRAGRANT HEALING CATARRHOZONE

has revolutionized the treatment of Catarrh. Rational it is because it goes directly to the disease. Effective because it heals sore places. Permanent because it strengthens the surrounding tissue and prevents a return of the catarrh. No internal inflammation can fail to be rooted out if your breathe healing Catarrhzone. Two sizes 25c. and \$1.00.

CURIOUS WILLS.

In the heart of London, facing on one side that famous thoroughfare known as the Strand, and on the other looking on the Thames, will be found Somerset House, once a private palace, but now devoted to various departments of the inland revenue of Great Britain. Perhaps the most interesting government department in Somerset House is that devoted to the filing of wills, and as might be supposed the collection is immense, varied and extraordinary, ranging from the will of Shakespeare himself right down to mere curiosities in wills, such as those carved on the lid of a desk or contained within secret cabinets or scrolls. Here for twenty-five cents one may inspect the will of any British person. There are wills leaving immense sums to cats and dogs; wills written in human blood. One has quite a romantic history. It is the will of a British official who died in Cairo of the plague. Before his death he took care to prepare his will upon parchment procured from the skin of a freshly-killed

THIRST

Such as prevails during this hot weather is easily quenched if you use our prepared

Lemon Squash	15c.	Raspberry Syrup	25c.
Orange Juice	25c.	Persian Sherbet	25c.
Fresh Lemons	25c.	Eiffel Tower Lemonade	25c.

All easily made into palatable drinks by the addition of a little water.

MOWAT'S GROCERY

EXPERIENCES AT TIME OF STRIKE

WITNESS TELLS OF LEADVILLE METHODS

At Centre Star Trial Arthur Pendray Was Subjected to Searching Cross-Examination.

The trial in Centre Star vs. Rossland Miners' Union before Mr. Justice Duff and special jury was continued yesterday afternoon. Before continuing the examination of the witness, Arthur Pendray, various cheque books and bank pass books in connection with the general funds of the union and of the relief funds of the organization, and also abstract statements showing the amounts received and disbursed during the strike were put in. Reading from these, Sir Charles H. Tupper showed that the expenses of the strike were placed at \$20,437, while the Western Federation of Miners was credited with supplying about \$19,785.

The examination of Arthur Pendray was then continued by Sir H. Tupper. About the beginning of December he and Curphey had "scab," called out to them in consequence of having gone to work, he said.

Witness knew that the same policy was adopted to keep men from going to work at all the mines at Rossland. It was presumed that some picket watch was being done. They all knew that if they went to work they would be put on the "scab list."

In 1895, at Leadville, Colorado, he had his cabin chopped to pieces. Men were shot down at that strike. Shots were fired through the walls of his cabin. That strike was conducted by the Western Federation of Miners.

Asked why he continued a member of such an organization, witness said he had to remain a member in order to support his wife.

Cross-examined by S. S. Taylor, K.C., witness said he had been a union man for seven years. His house was shot through in Leadville, Col., in September while he was away to Rossland looking for work, and his wife was in the house. Witness denied that he was a scab at Leadville. He did not give information to the manager of the mine there or to any detectives of the company.

When he moved to Rossland the secretary of the Leadville union sent his card of membership to Rossland union. Mr. Taylor suggested that the Western Federation of Miners must have been very forgiving.

"Awfully forgiving," added witness. Witness acknowledged that he became vice-president of the Rossland union. He went out on strike because he had to, and accepted help from the Western Federation of Miners to maintain his family during the time. He went to work again about December 23rd or 24th in the Centre Star mine.

Four or five days before he began work he drew for groceries from the relief fund of the union. From 9th November until he went to work he drew about \$30 for groceries. He got only about \$60 during the strike. He made up his mind to go to work only the day before he did so. He had expressed himself as ready to do so before that time.

He understood Barnard, Macdonald and E. B. Kelley were American citizens and opposed to about a dozen union men. He did not know that Messrs. Macdonald and Kelley were supposed to be concerned in working out Canadian miners and replacing them with "Yankees" or "foreigners."

Witness denied that while an officer of the union he communicated any information obtained to the management of the mine.

Witness gave the information which he swore to to Mr. Galt before being subpoenaed.

He was questioned as to the reason for giving out this information before going in the witness-box and as to why he divulged these secrets which he, as a trusted officer, obtained in the union.

Witness replied by asking "Why did the union treat me as they did?" This included, he admitted, the putting of his name on the "scab list," and the tricks put up by Bulmer, W. S. Macdonald and Wilkes, who are defendants in the case.

Two months before witness went to work he considered the strike over. He did not believe that two or three hundred men should be able to interfere with seven or eight thousand citizens by a strike. It should be conducted openly.

The contract system by which the miners were paid by the foot applied only to the miners.

The muckers were paid \$2.50 a day. The firemen and shovellers also worked on a per diem rate.

The Centre Star could have started up if they wanted after Beamish was sent to jail.

The court adjourned until Monday.

W. H. Morgan, assayer and president and general manager of the Grouse Mountain Gold Mining Company, was found dead Thursday in a lodging house in Denver. He had committed suicide on July 4th by taking poison and then shooting himself. He was one of the first parties deported from Grouse Creek. Letters left by him show that he had been threatened and driven to desperation.



BASEBALL.

VICTORIA DEFIED.

There was a good attendance at the baseball match last evening. In spite of the fact that Holmes pitched for Victoria and the famed Nagle acted in that capacity for the visitors from Sedro-Wolley, the game was in no sense a pitchers' battle. On the contrary there was heavy hitting on both sides and the field was kept busy. This lent an additional interest to the game. The hitting was not confined to short drives to the infield, but three-baggers and in the case of Mahon, of Sedro-Wolley, a home run was made in the ninth inning. The heaviest batting was done by the visitors. Either the arm of Holmes had lost its cunning or the Sedro-Wolley bats were heavy hitting powers. It is more than probable that both contributed to make the result what it was.

The home team did good batting also last night, which was more creditable in view of the fact that it was Nagle who pitched.

Up to the seventh innings everything went merrily. The scores of the two teams were exactly duplicated up to that time, and the prospects looked quite bright for the Victoria team. The hitting of the visitors was well received by Victoria's field, and the score was kept well in hand.

Unfortunately this was not kept up long enough, and towards the end of the game some of Victoria's fielders began to weaken in their work. There was also a tendency on their part to pile up two deep when receiving fly hits. In the seventh inning, however, Victoria fell down. The bases were filled up on balls, to be in turn brought home in consequence of well timed hits by the visitors.

From that on Victoria failed to do any brilliant playing. On the field there were some costly errors, especially in the ninth inning. In the ninth innings Victoria was exceedingly slow in picking up a hit from Brockhoff, and in consequence allowed him to reach the base; James got first on balls, and then a heavy hit of Mahon's brought these two in, and scored a home run for Mahon.

The official score was as follows:

	Sedro-Wolley.		a. b. r. h. p. o. e.
Brockhoff, 2 b.	5	2 1 2 5 3
James, 1 b.	5	4 3 13 0 1
Mahon, 3 b.	4	2 2 10 0 0
Tredway, c. f.	4	0 3 0 0 0
Kennedy, i. f.	6	1 1 0 0 0
Eric, s. f.	5	1 1 1 3 0
Spivey, r. f.	4	1 1 1 0 0
Ford, c.	5	0 2 4 0 2
Nagle, p.	3	1 0 1 1 0
		43	12 13 27 9 6

Victoria.

	a. b. r. h. p. o. e.
F. McConnell, 1 b. 5 3 2 0 0 1
Burnes, c. f. 3 2 1 0 1
McManus, c. 4 0 2 13 4 6
Howard, r. f. 3 0 0 1 1 0
Ridder, s. f. 4 1 1 3 2 1
Moore, s. f. 4 0 0 0 1 2
Schwengers, 2 b. 4 0 1 3 3 0
Potts, 1 b. 4 0 0 5 0 1
Holness, p. 4 0 0 1 1 0
	35 6 0 27 9 6

Score by Innings.

Victoria	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Sedro-Wolley	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0-5

Summary—Earned runs, Sedro-Wolley, 6; Victoria, 1. Home run, Mahon. Three-base hits, Tredway (2), McManus. Double play, Brockhoff to James. Struck out by Holmes 11; by Nagle, 4. Bases on balls, Ford, 2; Nagle, 2. Passed balls, Ford, 2. Sacrifice hits, Burnes (2), Ridder. Time of game, 1:40. Umpire, George Smith.

This afternoon another match will be played between the two teams, Blackburn pitching for Victoria.

INTERMEDIATES WILL PLAY.

The North Ward and Fernwood teams will play this afternoon on the grounds of the latter team. The match is scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock.

POSTPONED MATCH.

The Hillside and Fernwoods will not play the game scheduled to take place in the senior league series this afternoon. This is done in consequence of the intermediate lacrosse match taking place.

CRICKET.

PLAYING TO-DAY.

The Victoria Cricket Club and the Garrison eleven are playing this afternoon at the Jubilee hospital grounds. The Victorias are represented by L. S. V. York, J. W. D. York, W. P. Goch.

COOK'S Cotton Root Compound.

Is the only safe, reliable regulator for women who can depend on in the hour and time of need.

Prepared in two degrees of strength, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

D. Menzies, R. H. Swinerton, E. W. Carr-Hilton, Q. D. H. Warden, H. J. Martin, E. J. Howe, C. Schwengers, H. Cobbett.

A good game is expected, as the Garrison won last week's match.

LACROSSE.

TODAY'S MATCH.

Victoria West and James Bay lacrosse teams meet on the Caledonia grounds this afternoon. Both sides have prepared to put up a hard fight, and there will consequently be an excellent exhibition of lacrosse.

BIG GATHERING AT BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from page 3.)

great prosperity. His Honor also emphasized the fact that the gentlemen present at the meeting could do a great deal towards bringing this about.

Lord Bretton, who was next called upon, was cordially received. He said he had come to the meeting under a misapprehension—he thought it was to be an interesting discussion of the emigration of the "strangers' gallery," and not to speak. He mentioned that he had been private secretary to Mr. Chamberlain, which was probably why he was often expected to speak. He joyfully remarked that he didn't know what would happen if private secretaries were permitted to tour the country making speeches. As he had been away from England for about six months he was unable to say anything about the conditions there, but in Australia, from whence he had just come, he received two impressions. One was that there was an earnest desire to draw the Empire more closely together, and the other was that there was scope for a commercial treaty between the Mother Country and the Commonwealth. He hoped the same state of affairs would exist in Canada, that some arrangement might be made between the Old Country and this colony advantageous to both. He also hoped that there would be brought about closer commercial connection between Canada and those colonies not so far advanced. Lord Bretton also alluded to the rapid development of some of the crown colonies.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, who next addressed the meeting, opened with a compliment on the large attendance. He had noticed in the annual report, a copy of which had been sent to him, a few remarks about the Assessment Act, which was described as ill-considered legislation. He wished to say in reply to this, that whatever may have been the measure's faults the act had received the deepest consideration of its framers. The circumstances bearing on its introduction constituted the main question before the legislature at the last session. He pointed out that no measure increasing taxation would be universally popular, but it had been necessary to take some steps to secure the temporary pecuniary assistance that was required. The government, however, hoped to make some beneficial changes as soon as the returns from the operation of the act were received, when some of the objectionable features would be removed. In regard to the Bill of Sales Act, to which the report also made reference, the attorney-general had informed him that he had taken the matter up and would bring before the legislature at the next session a measure much more comprehensive and satisfactory.

As to the Songhees reserve, the question was now one between the Indians and the Indian department. It was necessary to secure the consent of the Indians to their removal and the location of a place satisfactory to them and the Dominion government. This was being done as quickly as possible, and he did not apprehend any difficulty in the matter.

He congratulated the board and the province on the era of prosperity which now existed. It was true there were one or two setbacks to the mining industry, but the prospects were that the metal and coal output this year would exceed that of any year in the past. As to lumber, he regretted that the export trade was unsatisfactory at present. This, however, had occurred before and he felt assured that the falling off had merely a temporary existence. The government had considered that raw material should be manufactured in this province and to that end had passed legislation practically prohibiting the exportation of timber. Many mills had been erected to manufacture the lumber, and the government thought it far better that the industry should languish for a time than that the raw material should be exported beyond the boundaries of the province.

In agriculture the province was in a flourishing condition. This was particularly true in dairying and horticulture. There were nine creameries in operation and he hoped that within a few years there would be such an output of butter and creamery products that importation from the outside would be wholly unnecessary. The same progress was evident in horticulture and the prospects were that this year would witness as marked an increase in the fruit trade, especially the export trade, as that of last year over its predecessors. This exportation of British Columbia fruit also had the effect of attracting to the province the very best class of immigration and would prove of immense benefit to the country. He mentioned that the province would be represented in the horticultural exhibit at the Winnipeg fair in August as well as at two exhibitions in England later in the year.

Capt. Tatlow closed by congratulating the board on its excellent report and wishing the organization every success.

It was decided to defer other business until a meeting to be held on Tuesday next, and in view of the fact that the scrutineers would require some further time to complete their work an adjournment was taken until then.

In the presence of 5,000 spectators, who displayed more nervousness than the contestants themselves, J. W. Metcalfe and W. P. Smith played a game of billiards in a lion's cage at the Seabrook hippodrome, England. It took Mr. Metcalfe ten minutes to get his 25 points. He won the game by seven points. Mr. Smith, the other player, admitted that the circumstances were not such as to permit them to concentrate their thoughts on the game.

Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

There will be services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Rev. H. J. Wood. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude—A. Carnall
Vocalists and Psalms—As Set
Te Deum—9th Morning, 2nd Set
Jubilate—VI. Mercer
Hymns—101, 140 and 100
Organ—March—Udden

Evening.

Organ—Andante—J. W. Elliott
Psalms—As Set
Magnificat—VI. Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—VII. Mercer
Hymns—384, 500 and 460
Organ—Marche Anglaise—E. Clarke

ST. JOHN'S.

Morning preacher, Rev. H. A. Collison; evening, Rev. A. J. S. Ard. The music follows:

Matins.

Psalm—As Set
Te Deum—3rd All.
Jubilate—Goodson
Hymns—270, 200 and 252
Evening.

Pro. Hymn—168
Magnificat—Battisell
Nunc Dimittis—Dr. Monk
Hymns—176, 620 and 24
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. J. Aerd; evening, Archdeacon Servin. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante—Grassie
Vehite—Hamilton Robinson
Psalms for 10th Morning—Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—Woodward
Benedictus—Langdon
Litanies—200, 250 and 225
Voluntary—Fantasia—Tschich

Evening.

Voluntary—Melodie—Gustav Dethier
Processional Hymn—236
Psalms for 10th Evening—Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—Turle
Nunc Dimittis—Stainer
Hymns—194, 232 and 530
Vesper Hymn—M. S.
Recessional Hymn—274
Voluntary—Chorus—Grison

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. E. H. Shanks, the celebrated Australian evangelist, will occupy the pulpit of First Presbyterian church to-morrow morning. Mrs. Shanks, who is an excellent vocalist, will render a solo. In the evening Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit. Junior Christian Endeavor Society at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Musical selections as follows:

Morning.

Psalm—118
Hymns—79, 97 and 50
Anthem—The Lord is Mindful of His Own—Emerson
Solo—O Divine Redeemer—Gosnell
Mrs. Shanks.

Evening.

Hymns—79, 263, 100 and 108
Anthem—For a Season Called to Part—Lambillotte

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and will be conducted by Rev. A. Ewing, who will also be the preacher for the day. The musical portion is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Volx Seraphique—Mauder
Psalm—30
Anthem—Consider and Hear Me—Pittenger
Contralto Solo, Miss McCoy.
Hymns—1, 556 and 560
Solo—Consider the Lilies—Toplift
Mrs. Wm. Gregson.

Organ—Marche Solennelle—Mallory
Evening.

Organ—Communion in E—Batiste
Psalm—70
Anthem—Son of My Soul—Bishop
Sole by Mrs. Stansfield and Miss Bishop.
Hymns—490 and 508
Bartlett Solo—F. Waddington.

Organ—Fantasy in D—Marchant

CENTENAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Rev. E. H. Shanks, an American evangelist of high standing, will take charge of the service. Mrs. Shanks, a noted singer, will assist in the service by singing a solo. All seats are free and the public are invited. Musical program follows:

Voluntary—Duke Street
Hymn—11 Will Sing of Thy Power—Sullivan
Hymn—The Star of Bethlehem—Guide
Solo—The Day is Ended—Miss Haughton.
St. Peter Dismissal

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Organists, accompanied by the Sons of England, will attend the morning service in a body. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome to all the services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. The subject of the evening discourse will be, "The Real Judgment." Sunday school and Bible classes meet at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting at the close of the evening service. All are cordially welcomed.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Rev. J. F. Vichet, M. A., pastor. At 11 a. m. Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., will preach, and at 7 p. m. the pastor. The evening service will be a memorial service for the late H. J. Galbraith. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. M. R. Y. P. U.



The Wise Mother

The day's duties over she rests in her chair,
And thinks of the doses that doctors prepare.
To her children when sick no doctor she'll bring;
She has proved beyond doubt "Abbey's Salt" is the thing.

ABBEY'S SALT is especially suited to children. It is made from fruit juices—contains no calomel, or other powerful drugs—and is pleasant to take. It is a tonic laxative—NOT a purge or violent cathartic. It may be taken every morning by children, as well as grown folk, without fear of ill-effects.

It corrects all the bowel troubles of childhood—prevents cramps—keeps the little ones fresh, rosy and healthy.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt The Family Tonic Laxative

Monday, 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Morning service at 11 o'clock, preaching by Rev. J. F. Vichet. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Evening service at 7 o'clock, preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin. Everybody is cordially invited to any and all of these services.

SPIRITUALISTS.

R. H. Kneeshaw will hold a meeting at his residence, 155 Superior street, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject of discussion will be "The Planet Mars, Its Aspect and Inhabitants." Admission to these meetings is free. An invitation is extended to all. Psychic readings at close.

DISEASE THAT WORKS OVERTIME

Dyspepsia Once Started Never Quits Till Stopped—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the One Sure Way to Stop It.

Some diseases have particular seasons in which to do their deadly work, but there is one that works all the time and over-time at that. It is almost needless to say that disease is—Indigestion of Dyspepsia.

Once started Dyspepsia never quits till it is stopped and there is only one sure way to stop it and that is by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

There is abundant proof that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets always stop Dyspepsia, thousands of Canadians who speak as does Mrs. John P. Sellers of Western Bay, Newfoundland. She says:

"I give me great pleasure to say I have been cured of Dyspepsia by the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for seven years. I could not eat without suffering intense agony, and had given up to die before using the Tablets. I felt relief from the first and after the use of five boxes am well and strong."

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

The present agitation in England to abolish the pronouncing of the death sentence in cases where it is patent that capital punishment will not follow will probably meet with the approval of most people who desire that the law should lose nothing of its dignity, and at the same time have nothing of unnecessary horror added. The Lord Chancellor pleads for the retention of the form, saying that the passing of the death sentence will act as a deterrent. James I. juggled with death sentences in this manner, and got himself rather badly disliked for it. Over the plot in which Raleigh, Cobham, Grey, and others were implicated he had the less pleasant ones put to death and "very bloodily handled." Cobham's brother was beheaded "like a gentleman." The Bishop of Chester, with the blood of the latter still upon him, went then to Lord Cobham. Him the Bishop exhorted to confession. Other prelates were similarly engaged with Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Grey. Meantime Markham, another of the conspirators, had been placed upon the scaffold and was about to bow his head to the axe when the sheriff was called away by a Scotch hiring, and the prisoner left to contemplate the axe for an hour. Then he was led away and told to prepare for death at the end of a further two hours. Grey's turn was next. He prayed half an hour, before the block, then raised himself to die—and was led away, the King sending word that the order of execution had been changed. So forth came Cobham, and, having made his last declaration, prepared to take farewell of the world, when the sheriff stayed the execution, and brought forth Markham and Grey, all three thinking that the other two had been executed. They were told, after having suffered the agony of all but death itself, that their lives would be spared. Raleigh's experience was similar. That was how they went to make death sentences act as "a deterrent" in the good-old days. There would be danger for those who tried a reprieve to-day.—St. James's Gazette.

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VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE
WESTERN FUEL CO.
NANAIMO, B.C.
NEW WELLINGTON COAL
Lump or Sack \$5.50 per ton
Delivered to any port within the city limits.
OFFICE, 54 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE 547.

Painless Dentistry
Dentistry in all its branches as fine as can be done in the world, and absolutely free from the SLIGHTEST PAIN. Extracting, filling, fitting of crowns and bridges without pain or discomfort.
Examine work done at the West Dental Parlors and compare with any you have ever seen and then judge for yourself.
Painless, Artistic and Reliable
Are the Watchwords of Our Office.
Consultation and your teeth cleaned free. Full set, \$7.50; silver fillings, \$1.00 up; gold fillings, \$2.00 up; gold crowns, \$5.00. In fact, all operations as reasonable as our watchwords can make them.
Remember the address:
THE WEST DENTAL PARLORS,
THE IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
Corner Yates and Government Streets,
(Entrance on Yates St.)
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; evenings, from 7 to 8:30.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TURKISH BATH
Hydrotherapy and Massage
Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica and other muscular and nervous disorders. Chronic cases of interest to us.
Treatment Given at Residence
Hours, 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. Closed from 9 p. m. Friday to 8 p. m. Saturday. Open from 8 p. m. to 12 p. m. Saturday.
We will be pleased to have you call.
Victoria Treatment Rooms,
59 1/2 Pandora Street

REMOVED
J. T. Braden's Plumbing and Hot Water Fitting Establishment
Has Removed from 70 Fort Street to
78 1-2 Douglas Street
And will be pleased to receive all their old customers at the new stand.
Bicycle and instrument repairing a specialty.

Patronize Home Industry
In the new building on Carey road, the Victoria Creamery is again in operation, having installed an entirely new plant.
Ask for Victoria Creamery Butter—Second to none in the province. Patronize home industry and keep the money in circulation in Victoria.
The Victoria Creamery Association,
VICTORIA, B. C.

THE 20th



Clean your Homes, Wash your Clothes

You can make every article white and clean with Sunlight Soap. This soap gives better satisfaction than any other soap because it is pure and possesses a cleansing power that ordinary laundry soap does not and can not.

Clean home, clean clothes, are indispensable. You can make everything in the home spotlessly clean with

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

NEWS OF DECK AND DOCKYARD.

It is perhaps not generally known that the interior of the dry dock at Esquimaux can be so extended as to give a length of 481 feet. Its present length is 451 feet, but the gate is so regulated that it can be moved to the extreme outer end of the dock, giving the additional length. There are few vessels on this coast, if indeed there are any, which are 481 feet long. Even the Empresses can be readily accommodated.

No ship of the Pacific squadron will be in Esquimaux until the 15th. On that date the Flora, which has been making a longer visit at Vancouver than had been anticipated, will return to port and remain for a considerable time. The Shearwater, as previously announced, sailed on Thursday afternoon for Behring Sea, and before her return will have added many more thousand miles to her record for cruising since her advent on the Pacific. Once in port again, though, and the crew will have the matter of re-commissioning to look forward to, while the ship herself will undergo the overhauling and refit, for which preparation has already been made.

On Wednesday last samples of the coal under foot in the yard at Esquimaux were forwarded to England for examination by naval experts. This is done every year to test the loss of volatile matter in it. Coal, however, is not exposed to the weather on this station. It is all kept in sheds, and a large supply sufficient for the needs of the present fleet on this station is always kept on hand. Considerable of the patent fuel is now used by the Grafton. It is stated that its capabilities in the furnace for steam production is about fifty per cent. better than the ordinary coal.

In respect to the coal here used by the navy a correspondent writing to the Times says: "British Columbia can produce coal as good as the Welsh coal. On Graham Island, there is anthracite, hard forgo coal and bituminous coal. All it wants is capital to open it up. Professor Marshall reported in 1902 that this was one of the finest coal beds on the Pacific coast, but the mines department seems to have changed that report. What the reason was for doing so we do not know. Probably they know more about the island than the men who have long been here, but time will tell."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NELSON.

The work of building the telegraph line from Arrowhead to Nakusp has been completed. The line between these points was strung on trees. The right-of-way had to be cleared and new poles put in. The wire strung on these. The work was partially done last year, and has just now been finished. The line is also being rebuilt from Slocan city down the lake a distance of 18 miles. Here, too, the wires are being transferred from trees to poles.

REVELSTOCK.

"S. Winter and those associated with him in the mica mines at Tete Jaune Cache will arrive in Revelstoke next month for the purpose of visiting their property. They propose to take the steamer Revelstoke to Downie, thence to the head of Canoe river trail, where Mr. Blakemore will meet them with a boat, take them by boat up Canoe river to the Thomson trail crossing, and a pack train either from the Indians or the mica mines at the Bend will meet them there and take them thence to the mines."—Mail.

PHOENIX.

Improvements and additions to the mine equipment of the Granby Company, which are now being arranged for by the management, are expected to require the expenditure of between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in this camp before the year is out. These expenditures for machinery and improvements will be largely in the way of preparing for the extensive ore shipments from the Nos. 3 and 4 tunnels, from neither of which so far has a ton of ore been sent out, for the reason that railway connections have not been made with these outlets. This deficiency, however, is now being solved by

ly be put into execution, by which the present battery of six furnaces will be enlarged to eight, giving a daily capacity of smelting one-third more ore than at present, or nearly 3,000 tons each 24 hours. This will be done by altering the self-charging apparatus, an innovation of A. B. B. Hodges's, so that it will not occupy so much space as it now does, and thus leaving room for two additional furnaces. The self-charging machinery would then be arranged so as to serve the entire battery of eight furnaces.

FERNIE.

"Definite information has at last been received announcing the final decision of Mr. Fernau to locate his zinc smelter at Fernie. The many advantages that this town possesses for smelting purposes were readily recognized by Mr. Fernau when he first came here, and he has been engaged arranging the details since that time. The terms submitted to Mr. Fernau by the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, regarding the sale of the land and the cost of the slack coal to be supplied continuously to the smelter, were taken up by Mr. Fernau's directors in London, and on representations made by Mr. Fernau were accepted. The latter instructed the coal company to prepare formal contracts, etc., ready for signature. The last communication from Mr. Fernau is dated at London, June 13th, in which he made arrangements for certain payments, and stated that though the actual date for his departure for Canada was not then fixed, he hoped to start very shortly, when he would affix the necessary signatures, etc. The contract between Mr. Fernau and the coal company calls for the erection of a zinc smelter plant costing at least \$100,000, which will be in operation this year. Mr. Fernau has already given orders for the building of the zinc enriching plant at Roseburg, where the ore is mined. The Fernie smelter will be known as the zinc reduction works, where the concentrates will be reduced to zinc matte. The site will comprise several acres on the north side of the Coal Creek branch railway, above the old power house."—Free Press.

Several cabins and a sawmill at Sparwood, on the Crown's Nest Pass railway, have gone up in smoke owing to a spark setting a shack alight. So swiftly did the fire rage that the inhabitants of the houses had narrow escapes. In addition to the burning of much personal property, the sawmill plant and the other buildings attached to it, save the cook house, all went up in smoke, besides 350,000 feet of lumber. The mill was owned by the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, and was only partially insured. Thirteen railway cars, three of them loaded with ties, were also destroyed.

LIKE A MIRACLE.

THE WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF A NIPissing MAN.

Stricken With Partial Paralysis He Was Unable to Use Either Right Arm or Right Leg.

Mr. John Craig, a well known farmer living near Kells, Nipissing district, Ont., is another of the many paralytics who owes his present good health and ability to go about—if not life itself—to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Craig gives his experience as follows: "But for the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I do not believe that I would be alive to-day. I was stricken with that terrible affliction, partial paralysis, I had absolutely no power in my right arm or leg. I was not able to sit up—in fact if I tried to do so I would fall over. I had to be lifted like a child and my family and friends had to carry me. My life was in danger. The doctor told me that he could do nothing for me, and that I was liable at any moment to have a second stroke which would carry me off. I was in this deplorable condition when I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for three boxes and before they were all used I could move my fingers on my hand, which had hitherto been absolutely numb and powerless. You can scarcely imagine my joy at this convincing proof that the pills were helping me. From this on I kept getting stronger, and the control of my paralyzed limbs gradually came back until I was again able to walk about and eventually to work. To my neighbors my cure seems like a miracle, as one of them ever expected to see me out of bed again. I gladly give permission to publish the story of my cure with the wish that it may bring life and hope and activity to some other sufferer."

The cure of Mr. Craig gives additional evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine, and that their power to cure in all troubles of the blood, or nerves places them beyond all other medicines. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box.

BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Defective hearing is a symptom frequently seen in the schoolroom, about which teachers should know something. Pupils are sometimes considered backward and stupid who are really suffering from deafness. This is not as common, probably, as defective sight, but it is quite as apt to be neglected and to lead to disastrous results. Head colds, diseased conditions of the pharynx and tonsils, and discharges of the external ear are all common with children in this climate, and are all prolific sources of permanent deafness.

The teacher is in a position to detect this symptom early, and should investigate every case of apparent inattention and stupidity, especially if it is noticed that this is accompanied with persistent mouth-breathing. The teacher can easily inform herself about a child's hearing, and quite accurately; thus a child should be able to hear words spoken in a clear, low voice 20 feet away, and should be able to hear a watch tick 3 feet from either ear. Children with defective hearing should, of course, be seated near the teacher's desk.

Parents' attention should always be called to this symptom, for it is usually possible to cure it when early treatment is instituted. Neglected, it is very sure to become permanent.—Exchange.

MILITARY NEWS AND GOSSIP

The system authorized by the Dominion militia authorities under which efficiency pay will be available to those warrant officers, non-coms and privates of the Fifth Regiment who qualify, is now in operation. Reference to these regulations was made in these columns last week, together with the expression of opinion by the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hall, that their inauguration would prove most beneficial to the Fifth. It is admittedly not the monetary value of the awards that will stimulate the men, but the desire to attain a degree of efficiency which will win recognition. The conditions under which the pay will be received have been decided upon, and they certainly cannot be characterized as onerous. Those qualifying must attend twelve drills at camp, and must score at the rifle range at least fifty per cent. of the possible. Each man will have to fire forty rounds at the range. For a third year man the pay is \$6; second year, \$4.80; first year, \$2.40. The score sheets must be duly submitted by the 9th of August. The regiment then will be paraded, and the money handed to the officers for distribution. It will become the property of the men winning it. To secure this pay requires no special effort, and it is therefore easily earned.

The annual school of instruction under the R. G. A. is now being conducted. Capt. Cockburn, of the Garrison, is in charge, and quite a number of students are enrolled. The course will consist of drill on the thirteen pounders, the maximum 35-inch guns, and other branches of artillery work, while there will be a series of lectures which should prove both profitable and interesting. This instruction will continue until August. In October the regular regimental school of instruction under the presidency of officers of the Fifth will be held lasting until December.

Grim Sir Frederick Carrington, K. C. B., the celebrated British cavalry leader, will be here again before long. Sir Frederick and Lady Carrington spent several days in Victoria and vicinity last year while en route home from a trip around the world, and they were so enamored of the beauties of the place that they determined to pay it another visit. The general is an enthusiastic sportsman and is anxious to try his luck at the many trout haunts on the Island, and will also exercise himself in the Scotch golf game. He finds hunting of this sort a pleasant diversion after pursuing Kaffirs, Boers and other people who have given His Majesty's government trouble.

"From a naval officer comes the suggestion that, as a means of linking together the home and colonial troops in one army, volunteer companies of scouts or guides should, if possible, be raised in various colonies and affiliated to British territorial infantry. The proposal appears to be an excellent one, but its exact application is probably impracticable. Upon the other hand, by taking counties in pairs, it is quite possible that the ranks of a colonial company might be filled with men who were born in or belonged by descent to those counties. For example, a company of Devon and Somerset Guides could probably be raised in Natal. The names of the company officers might be shown in the army list with those of the senior of the regiments to which they were affiliated, or by half companies divided between the two."—Pall Mall Gazette.

F. H. Peters, son of Lieut.-Col. Peters,

NORWAY'S OLDEST CHURCH.

The most interesting church in Scandinavia, that of Borgund, Norway, was recently first robbed and then set on fire to cover the robbery. It was totally destroyed, and by this calamity Norway has lost its most ancient parish church, dating from the eleventh century—the century in which William of Normandy, descendant of Rolf the Ranger (whose home was not far from Borgund), was carrying his victorious arms into England. It was, moreover, one of the only two ancient ecclesiastical buildings left in Norway. Ancient Norwegian architecture was entirely of wood, and it is for that reason that so few remains have been preserved.

Here and there are some old houses of astonishing structure, showing a marvelous skill in the working of timber, and a quaint and rude taste in the embellishment of their architecture by intricate carvings. There was a little such carving about the doors of Borgund church, but its principal charm lay not so much in its ornamentation as in the skill with which the eleventh century carpenter put together a structure which stood firm for 800 years, and would have stood for many generations yet, but for the dastardly deed which has destroyed it in a few hours.

As it was entirely of timber of great antiquity, which had often been coated with pitch for its preservation, it may well be imagined that once alight there would be but small chance of its escaping the complete destruction which has apparently overwhelmed it.

Some idea of the size of the church may

D. O. C., of London, who headed the graduating class at the Royal Military College, was entitled to a commission in the Royal Engineers, but he declined, as he has decided to remain in Canada.

Brevet-Major R. K. Scott, Royal Garrison Artillery, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, has been permanently transferred to the army ordnance department with the rank of major, and appointed ordnance officer, 3rd class.

Capt. G. N. Johnston, Royal Garrison Artillery (graduate R. M. C., Canada), has been appointed military staff officer to the New Zealand military forces.

Lieut. R. St. P. Mosgrove, Royal Sussex Regiment (graduate R. M. C., Canada), has been attached to the army pay department as a paymaster (on probation).

Capt. D. F. Campbell, D. S. O., Lancashire Fusiliers, who received his first commission from the Canadian militia on the 23rd November, 1898, and served with distinction in the South African war, has been appointed adjutant, 2nd Volunteer battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Paisley, Scotland.

Capt. C. M. Stephen, Cheshire Regiment (graduate R. M. C., Canada), has been appointed an ordnance officer, 4th class.

Lieuts. E. F. Osler, Middlesex Regiment, and G. H. Rogers, Bedfordshire Regiment, both graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada, have been transferred to the Indian army.

It is interesting to note that graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada are serving in the following branches of the regular army: Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Army Service Corps, Indian Army, Army Ordnance Department and Army Pay Department.

Lieut. E. W. Mosley, Royal Engineers, has been appointed professor of military engineering and musketry at the Royal Military College, Canada, for a period of five years.

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Hodgins, D. O. C. M. D., No. 4, at Ottawa, is to be attached for instruction to the First Army Corps at Aldershot, England, for three months.

Lieut. G. W. M. Farrell, 60th Regiment, "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N. S., has been appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West Africa frontier force.

Major G. S. Maunsell, Royal Canadian Engineers, assistant-director, general engineer services, is attached for instruction to the Royal Engineers at Aldershot, England.

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Anderson, R. G. A., has been appointed officer commanding Royal Artillery, Canada, vice Col. R. A. Riggs, retired.

Capt. R. C. Prothero, C. B., M. V. O., Royal Navy, has been placed on the retired list, from the 15th June.

A committee has been appointed to meet at the war office to investigate the system of education in army schools.

by formed by the dimensions of its interior: Nave, 23 feet long by about 20 feet wide; chancel, about 10 feet by 11 feet. The pillars of the interior were tree trunks a little more than a yard in circumference and 10 feet in height. These pillars of pine trunks divided the nave from the aisles; there were four down each side, and two at each end of the nave—twelve in all.

OVERALLS FREE

by saving the snowshoe tags on Pay Roll plus chewing tobacco. Made by experts, the snowshoes just hit the popular taste, and the tags are exchangeable for premiums, among which are included overalls, and over 600 other articles. All stores sell "Pay Roll."

CUPID AND LAWN MOWERS.

A Hint to the Summer Girl From Vineland, New Jersey.

Cupid perched on a lawn mower has caused the latest sensation in Vineland, N. J. Recently a prominent young woman of East avenue received five proposals of marriage while mowing the lawn one evening. Now all the eligible girls in town have the lawn mower craze.

The whole town fell to wondering at the sudden interest shown by the girls in lawn mowing, but now the secret is out. Hardware dealers are experiencing a boom in business, and ministers are living in anticipation.

Preserve Your Children's Health by Giving Them

COWAN'S PERFECTION CHOCOLATE

Maple Leaf Label on Every Tin

COWAN'S CHOCOLATE

Is Absolutely Pure.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

You can anticipate what a delicious tea "SALADA" Ceylon must be by its enormous sale; but realization will captivate your taste for all time.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is pure, delicious and wholesome. Sold only in sealed lead packets.

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. By all Grocers.

Removal Sale

To save us moving we will sell J. W. Mellor's Mixed Paint at \$1.35 per gal. Also big reduction in wallpapers and other lines.

Mellor Bros., Ltd., 83 Johnson St. Phone, 812

JUST ARRIVED Ingleson's Dollar Watch

Waltham, Solid Silver, 7-Jewelled Watches..... \$ 6.50
Waltham or Elgin, 15-Jewelled, Solid Silver Watches..... 10.00
17-Jewelled..... 12.50

The above Watches are warranted 20 years' correct time.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

BRAINS AND BRAVING.

The New "Criterion" for the Survival of the Individual.

I have tried to show that brains outlast brawn in fair competition in the lives of individuals. But there is a much wider conclusion to which we are nowadays forced, and the present war is an admirable illustration of one of its aspects. Not only does the man of brains usually retain his life and vigor to an advanced age; not only is it this kind of fitness which nowadays survives in the case of the individual, but Spencer's formula, in these days, has largely changed the sphere of its action. The fittest still survive, but they are the mentally fittest.

Brains, not brawn, is the new criterion for the survival of the individual and of the race. Put in a scale all the muscular tissue possessed by the Japanese people, and add thereto the huge tissue upon which these muscles are built. On the other side place the sum of bone and muscle tissue belonging to the English. You get a result which is in no way explanatory of recent events.

It was not ever so; muscle and bone were once the deciding factor in battle. But the significant thing is that, though war is typical of a primitive stage of human history, and though it might reasonably be expected to the last phase of human activity to show the presence of a new criterion of fitness, yet even in war bone and muscle have now yielded place to brain. A Japanese associates three ideas in the time a Russian takes clearly to formulate one. I have sat in Glasgow, under the same roof, the greater length of the Russian thigh bone, the greater weight of the Russian musculature, go for just precisely nothing at all. Nowadays men battle, not with brawn, but with brains.

All of this is highly obvious, of course, but it is none the less significant. And, though it be a commonplace that individual and international strife, whether industrial or military, is nowadays waged not with muscle, but with mind, it is a great poetic truth. For this is what has happened. The physical evolution of the human race has actually stopped, but nothing can affect the onward march of the evolution. The drama is now played on another stage, where men's minds are pitted against one another. Now if it be true that the accepan development of man's body has reached its acme, there must be some proof of it. If it be true, as Spencer was never tired of asserting, that human nature is ever changing, and that this change, and not a physical one, is to be the criterion of the future, we must seek the evidence of tremendous advances. There is evidence.

Now I give you one little piece of my own finding. Recently Dr. Arthur Evans showed in London photographs of statues which he had unearthed in Crete, and which are about thirty-five centuries old. They show in all possible detail the arrangement of the superficial muscles and veins in the Cretan forehead of that date, and I do not doubt that I am right in saying that they are by far the oldest of all known anatomical records; nor are they likely to be superseded of that distinction.

Now the significant fact is that I was unable, even by the most critical comparison, to detect any feature in the details of these muscles and veins that is not precisely described in any anatomical textbook of today. The arm that writes these words is constructed, as far as the veins and the superficial stratum of muscles are concerned, in exactly the same manner as the Cretan arm of nearly 4,000 years ago. Natural selection—the survival of the fittest—has acted without cessation during that long period, and has been practicing, in operation as far as physical details are concerned. It has acted, and is acting, on human nature, which we now know was once simian nature, once amphibian nature, and of which no more inaccurate statement can be made than the familiar nonsense that it is the same in all ages. The main mode of action or organic evolution is the survival of the fittest, and if you ask the fittest what the far East answers that now, and is all time coming, it is pre-eminently the fittest mind.—C.W. S., in The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Half a century ago five times as many men committed suicide as women. Now the proportion is two and a half to one. The number of suicides among children is increasing rapidly.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

The statistical returns of money devolving by inheritance shows a total for France nearly thirty times as great as those for England, Austria or Germany. It is not uncommon in England to receive money by legacy; in Hungary the legacy has become so fabulous as to be the stock subject for gibes; but in France the acquisition of riches by bequest is so common as to be almost the rule. There is a list of the great wealth of France in the peasant's pocket up from \$2,000 to \$10,000, which are by no means uncommon.

Enter the principal cause of some departmental capital and watch those two men playing billiards who appear to be on a footing of perfect familiarity. You would hardly guess, for there is certainly no distinction of attire, that the one is living on his income of \$20,000 a year and the other is still a struggling chemist. The barriers of class and caste have been levelled to the uttermost in France.

People who have only seen England and America, can with difficulty realize how thoroughly the French woman pervades every detail of family life. Nothing is done without her consent and counsel. In business she has her say, and many of the great commercial houses trace their descent in the feminine line. It is the French woman who rules from the counting room, who keeps the books, who sees the travellers. Those who would wish for a tangible concrete proof of the French woman's supreme importance should remember one striking feature of the French cities—the frequency with which on shop signs the names of husband and wife are coupled together, and the common occurrence of widows' names in the same way. The peacefulness of France is but surface deep, and she only waits an occasion to avenge the disgrace of the war of 1870. She has obeyed the behest of Gambetta: "Speak of it never; think of it always."—Contemporary Review.

SICK HEADACHE

IS A MANIFESTATION OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND SLUGGISH BOWEL ACTION.

From time immemorial the ordinary remedy for sick headache has been in the form of purgative pills, but many people almost prefer to suffer from the headache than use the drastic purgatives now flooding the market.

The simplest and easiest way to cure your headache is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are good pills that neither gripe, pain or cause any irritation.

Most pills are not scientific, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills are most scientific, being prepared from his own secret formula, which has been used with marvellous success for years in private practice.

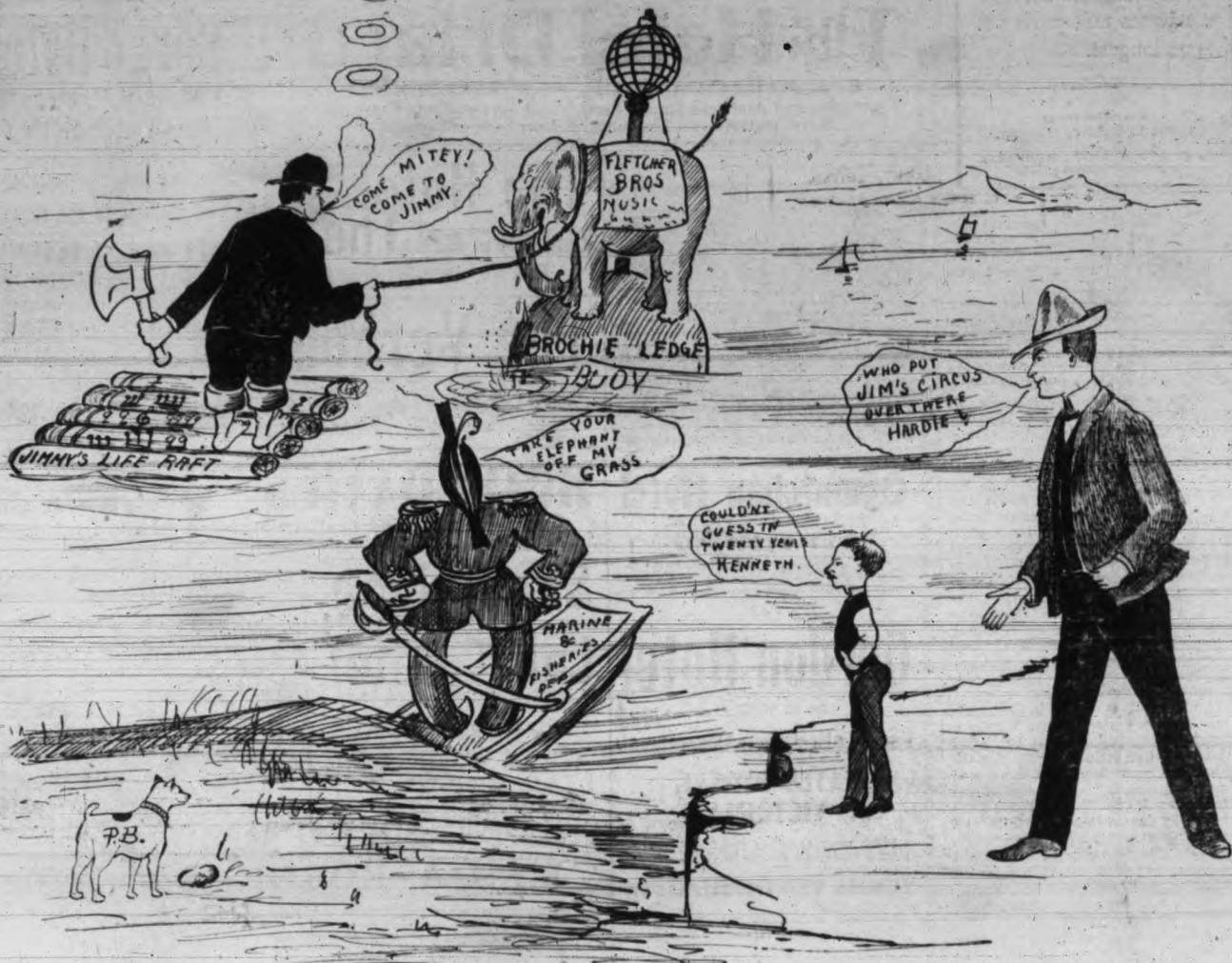
Dr. Hamilton's Pills stimulate the liver, improve the digestion, correct irregularities of the kidneys. They act so gently that no discomfort is felt. In fact you have no unbecoming consciousness that they are at work. This is why they have proved such a boon to tens of thousands of elderly persons, and delicate people who can't stand the shock of the old time purgatives.

Nature causes no distressing ailments, likewise a medicine that acts in accordance with nature's laws is sure to perform its mission in silence. This describes the action of Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills, the most agreeable and efficient cure for constipation, sick headache and stomach troubles ever compounded.

Refuse any substitute, insist on Dr. Hamilton's and you'll get the best. Price 25c a box or five boxes for \$1.00 at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., on receipt of price.

A London dispatch says "High hopes are entertained by the officials of the board of trade that as a result of the conference between representatives of the shipping lines, which began Thursday, an arrangement will be reached to end the rate war."

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY JULY 9, 1904.



THE LOCAL "WANG" DEPICTING THE WOES OF THE MAN WITH AN ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS.

MARQUIS ITO, C.B.G.

A Frenchman once asked a Jap what he thought of the Marquis Ito. "Have you ever been to the Temples of Nikko?" the Jap inquired in reply. "When you go there you will see a dragon which has only two eyes, just as we all have, but which none the less looks in eight different directions at the same time. Ito, of course, is like a dragon, happy-blij!" On Marquis Ito, more than on any other human being, more even than on Admiral Alexieff, rests for well and for the responsibility for the present war between Japan and Russia. Had it not been for his exhortations, his warnings, it is not probable that Japan would have ventured, for the time being at any rate, to enter the lists against her powerful neighbor. For weeks before the war began he was preaching a regular crusade against Russia, insisting, alike in public assemblies, as at Sasebo and Hiroshima, and in private council meetings, that Japan must fight, and must fight at once. "Every day we let, pass

without declaring war is worth a battalion to Russia," was the burden of all his speeches; and after every speech he made his fellow-countrymen clamored for war—as for the thing on which their hearts were most set; for Ito would never urge them to fight, they knew, were it not that the folding of hands meant for them hopeless disaster. For, although they may cavil at him sometimes, their faith in him—"our Bismarck," as they call him—is unbounded. Never, they boast, was there a man so clever as he; never one so strong and so subtle. Western diplomatists, they are firmly convinced, are but as children compared with him; he can play with them as a cat with mice, and outwit the most rascally among them—even those who hail from Moscow. The very people who voted against him when things were going well with Japan turned to him instinctively for guidance at the first sign of the present trouble. The Mikado has at this time extremely able ministers,

statesmen of marked ability and considerable experience; none the less, what they advise, what they wish, is for the overwhelming majority of Japs as nothing by the side of what Ito advises, what Ito wishes. No sooner was it known that there was danger ahead than all eyes were fixed on him, the well-tried old pilot, and he took his place at the helm without ever a word being said. There was intense excitement in Tokio in those troublous days when Japan was waiting for Russia's reply to her veiled ultimatum; and once it seemed as if the Japs, in their fear lest their Emperor should shrink from war, were waxing reckless and might thus play into the hands of their foes. But "Ito is at the palace; the Emperor and he are in council together," was whispered round, and the storm was at once stilled; for, with Ito by their sovereign's side, they knew they had nothing to fear; whatever was done would be the best that could be done for them and for all Japan.

The Marquis Ito has a strange face, the strangest of all living faces surely; it is so expressive, yet it says so little; so full of meaning, yet what it means no man has ever yet succeeded in discovering. There is an almost feverish brightness in his eyes, although they are as keen and cold as steel; a restlessness, too, although beneath the restlessness there is a certain odd stillness. His mouth is the mouth of a man who loves pleasure, in spite of his thin, colourless lips; and his voice is so gentle that his every word is a caress. His whole manner, indeed, would suggest tenderness, boundless love of his kind, were it not for a certain ruthlessness—a ruthlessness of a kind unknown in the West—which makes itself felt just from time to time. That he is a marvellously clever man, a strong man, too, a single glance is enough to prove; but as to what sort of a man he really is, what he hopes, fears, thinks, and believes, even those who know him well, and have studied his face for years, "always remain in doubt. Ito is one of the lucky of this world, one of those for whom the gods themselves take thought and make all things go well. He belongs by birth to what we should call the lower middle class, and has therefore had neither wealth nor influential connections to give him a helping hand. None the less, at an age when in England he would have been counted a boy he was already a minister plenipotentiary arranging terms of peace with the great powers of Europe. For he had the good luck in very early days—it was a pure piece of luck—to attract the attention of the old Emperor Komei Yeno, who was so struck by his extraordinary ability and all-round cleverness that he took his education into his own hands, and set to work to train him for a political career—there was a great dearth of statesmen in Japan at that time, it seems. So well satisfied was His Majesty with the progress the boy made, that, when he was about twenty, he sent him to Europe, because, as he told him frankly, he wished him to be not only a minister, but a great minister. "You have in you the making of a great minister," he assured him; "only to become one you must study hard, and, above all, you must learn to understand Western ideas and to know Western ways." Ito was still in Europe when the '03 war began, but he hastened home at once, that he might have his finger against the great powers—England, France, Holland and America—then united against Japan. Although he was engaged in one battle—a sea fight—he took no great part in the war; for the Emperor installed him, almost at once, as his right-hand man, and confided to him the task of making peace. In 1867 the old Emperor died, but his

successor, Mutsuhito, had just as high an opinion of Ito as his father had had; and as soon as he had power in his hands he made him Governor of Hiogo. A year later he made him finance minister, and from that day to this Ito has practically ruled Japan. It is to the Marquis Ito that Japan owes in a very great measure the position she now holds in the world. But for him she might be to-day a second China; but for him she would assuredly not be the rival of Russia, the chosen ally of England. For it was he who first inspired Japan with the ambition to take her place side by side with the Western

powers on terms of equality; and then showed her how it might be done. He has been not only her Emperor's chief minister, but her own trainer and educator; he has travelled about in all parts of the world, seeking that he might tell her what he had seen, learning that he might teach her what he had learnt. Nor has he been content with travelling himself; he has practically forced his countrymen to travel, too, forced them to come to the West and see with their own eyes the things of which he had told them. He has insisted on Japan sending her sailors and shipbuilders to learn their calling in England, her soldiers to learn theirs in France, and her schoolmasters to learn theirs in Germany. Were it otherwise, she would not have to-day the army, the navy, and the schools she has. He has made blunders, sometimes, of course; he has changed things that might well have remained unchanged, has uprooted things that might, perhaps, with advantage have been left to grow. But he has certainly done a great work for his country and has acted on the whole wisely and well. While Westernizing his fellow-countrymen, he himself, it is true, has remained Oriental; and therein lies, perhaps, the secret of much of the power he wields. He combines with the open-mindedness and tolerance of the West the infinite cunning of the East; and although he thinks and plans as a Westerner, he carries out his plans, it must be admitted, in an eminently Oriental fashion.

Conscient though he is in many respects, in all that concerns money, it is interesting to note, he is staunchly conservative; he sees no reason whatever for any change being made in the position they hold in the world. An American diplomatist was extolling to him in glowing terms one day the perfect freedom wives enjoy in America, and trying to make him understand what an advantage it would be for Japan if wives there enjoyed the same freedom. "Yes, yes, I quite understand," Ito replied, with an odd little twinkle in his eyes. "Only you forget there is this difference between your case and mine: when I marry, I take a head servant; when you marry, you become one." The way Marquis Ito predisposed his countrymen to regard with favor the constitution he drew up for them is very characteristic of his modus operandi in general. As soon as it was decided that Japan, as other nations, should have a constitution, he took himself to America, to study the working of that force there, just as previously he had studied the working of the constitutions in force in England and France; and the constitution he formulated is a combination of the constitutions he found in these two countries. Now the loss, he was careful to impress on his countrymen that it was nothing of the kind; that it was evolved, on the contrary, entirely out of his own head. He had sat down with a piece of blank paper before him—so at least he gave them to understand—and had tried to imagine what sort of a constitution Buddha and Confucius would have framed had they been called upon to frame one.—London World.

Episodes of the War

Some Incidents Described by the War Correspondents.

Mr. Laurence Lawton, Daily Chronicle correspondent, describing the rejoicings in Tokio on the occasion of the victory at Kiuifencheng, says:

"Here in Japan, during these momentous times, there are no absurd class distinctions. The member of the highest aristocracy has no objection to his voice mingling with that of the commonest coolie, and the throng of people represents the people in the real sense of the word. So that one saw the titled mixing with the untitled; the black European garb of the merchant rubbing shoulders with the coarse blue, crinkly ornamented stuff of the rickshaw puller; the professional men elbowing their way among the bazaar attendants; everybody, indeed, claimed the right to be happy and to show it, and nobody was surly or silent. "One feels instinctively that the present war will undoubtedly change the whole character of the Japanese people. There will be no longer any reference to the calm station of the East; for the people of Japan feel that they have at last a right to lift their voices, wave their lanterns, and hold aloft their banners. Altogether, the past week has added to the history of Japan."

Korean Newspapers. Mr. Ernest Bethell, Daily Chronicle correspondent at Seoul, sends the following description of a Korean newspaper: "The Journal is about twice the size of a sheet of foolscap, and page 1 is devoted to something like a very weak solution of an Aesop's fable with a dash of Hans Andersen thrown in by way of seasoning. It is said to be an historical story with a moral. I am a poor hand at guessing, so have, up to now, been unable to disentangle either the story or the moral."

Half of page 2 is devoted to Imperial proclamations. The other half contains a leader. One I have in mind was to the effect that as epidemics are always prevalent in summer, and as summer was approaching, it was necessary that all the inhabitants of Seoul keep their houses and drains clean. Page 3 contains advertisements. European telegrams appeared on page 4. They were about ten days old, and fairly accurately translated."

One item in the paper referred to the transactions of the Privy Council, and ran as follows: "On April 15th the Emperor held a grand council and the subject was brought up of constructing new palaces of some incalculable number. Paper money was suggested, and one thousand Koreans will be employed to chop up the paper."

Circumventing Chinese Thieves. During a journey from Shanghai to Yankow, Mr. A. F. Cabot, Daily Chronicle correspondent, states that he made the following curious observation:

"I noticed," he said, "along the line every now and then a very modern-looking white obelisk. I asked the French engineer, who happened to be on the train, what these might be. He smiled. 'Ah! My Cleopatra's needles,' said he. 'These are a signal for the engine-driver to whistle. If we put up boards the Chinese steal them.' So they erect these pillars of rubble about 7 feet high, and paint them white; they are easily seen, and the driver knows what to do just as well as if the word whistle were painted on a board."

The engineer told me that he also used to find that the wooden pegs in his sleepers were continually stolen by the Chinese, so now he dips them in red lead, and when the Chinamen comes along and sees the red he thinks this must belong to some joss piggin, so he leaves them alone."

"Song of the Typewriter." The arrival of the foreign correspondents, writes Mr. Frederick Palmer, Daily Chronicle correspondent, from Chiampo, is more interesting to the Koreans than the arrival of the Japanese. There were Japanese here before. As for the big noses there was the collector of customs, and now there are many others equally strange. The song of the typewriter has awakened the interest of the lady of the house where we live. She has opened the sliding door and dropping on her knees with a courtesy to the correspondent (sitting on a blanket-roll with a provision box for a table) and has pointed at the machine and said, "Shimbu" (newspaper). I told her she was right, and curtsied with the type spool in turn.

In one of Glasgow's fine laid out cemeteries a rich citizen, who was notorious as a sceptic, had erected a massive mausoleum on what he termed "his ancestral plot." One day he met a worthy elder of the kirk coming away from the vicinity of the imposing mass of masonry, so he said to him: "Well, Davie, ye're here to see that grand erection of mine?" "Deed, hiv' I, sir."

"Gee strong place that, isn't it? It'll tak a man a' his time to raise out o' you at the day o' judgment."

"Hoot, ma mon," said aavid, "ye can gie yerse' little fish about risin' gin fast day comes. They'll tak the bottom out o' ye before ye're here!" Spare Moments.

NATURE REVOLTS AGAINST HIGH LIVING and it has set its seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—110.



MARQUIS ITO, C.B.G.



A VALUABLE STRING.

The above spirited illustration represents a team of McKenzie river "huskies," the property of the Alaska Commercial Company, which brought the mail from St. Michael to Valdez, by way of the Yukon, Tanana and other streams, in record time.

Claude E. Corbuser, the mail carrier, has driven this team, of which he is extremely proud, for several seasons, and as he had first choice out of 500 of the best dogs in Alaska, it is probably unexcelled in point of endurance and intelligence by any in the north.

The team was brought on the Portland from Valdez to Seattle, where it remained to "rest up" for a few weeks at Thomas Dutton's dog hospital, before going north again.

The dogs are exceedingly well trained. On the order for harnessing they fall in at once, each taking his proper place, and all standing up except the leader, whose rising is the signal for a rapid start. "Beh," who is seen sitting in our picture, is noted as a "stall" leader, and is valued at \$1,000. He and "Monkeyface," on the off side of the leading couple, are the most intelligent of the team.

They are a very friendly lot to a human visitor, and extended a most cordial welcome to the mining press of British Columbia in the person of their interviewer. Amongst themselves it is sometimes otherwise, and one of the seven who has, according to canine lights, too large a share of wolf in his breeding, prefers to isolate himself from the rest. He is always in danger of being suddenly and almost silently torn to pieces by the other six.



JAPANESE INFANTRY CHARGING AFTER INDEPENDENT FIRING.

The Mikado's infantry are trained to deliver a bayonet attack of incredible swiftness. During a gradual advance in open order, with independent firing from the kneeling position, the men fix bayonets, as opportunity offers, without waiting for a general command. Suddenly the officers spring to the front, the men rise, form in two lines, and rush forward with extraordinary swiftness—a manoeuvre most trying to the enemy's nerve.

JAPANESE LIFE AND LEGENDS

THE TALE OF THE PROUD BAMBOO

When the cherry bloom is on the trees and all the Eastern world is gay, then is the time to hear the legends of the land. A traveller need not waste his time in the dirty, ill-kept taverns, amidst the reek of cheap tobacco and the smell of stale drinks; for it is not there that he will hear the stories which are worth recording. One has only to wander out of the mazes of this city to Tokio, out of the sound of the dismal howling of the hawks, who peddle all things from horses to hairpins, hurrying the ear with their discordant tones until they make a burden of existence; out of the way of electric tramways, that flash through crowded thoroughfares, where women carry babies on their backs, just as the black gins of the Australian bush carry their children on their backs; out of the place to place in the city, where the black gins, sitting in pairs on the ground, with their babies in their laps, are surrounded by a crowd of "make-believe" where the painted bamboo passes current for money; out of the track of the rickshaw men, who trot, mostly bare-footed, through slush and slime, taking the place that in most other lands is filled by beasts of burden; out, far out into the suburbs, where the rustic naked coolies work in the gardens and the rice fields from earliest dawn to the fall of darkness, telling for a wage that would seem the zero of poverty to a tramp out of luck in other lands; out there, where the shady trees line the highway, you may run across an old-world spot enshrouded in trees, a house of rail, with three tales open, and a cottage running all round the open space, with a roof of thatch running upwards to a point, and capped with wood.

Where Stories Are Told.

Trees that are a mass of beauty crowd around the dwelling; trees that look like forest brides and bridesmaids, dressed in stainless white or palest pink, with clouds of petals falling in an unending shower, and flitting as they fall with whispering winds and softest sunshine, beauty's benediction on the bare brown earth. Beyond the trees a public well, where the women come to draw the household water, and in the shade of the trees' seats for travellers. It is there that you hear the stories that are worth keeping in memory. Stories of strange loves, fierce hates, bold deeds. Stories rich in miracles worked by the gods whose shrines are found on every hand. Folk lore runs riot in such places, and men learned in such matters wander round from place to place to tell to any who will listen the legends that dwell in an ear of corn, or the songs that the trees sing when their branches are swaying in the wind. If you want war, they will tell of war, tell of deeds done in the land of Nippon in the days of the Samurai. If you desire to hear of intrigue, they have a store of tales worth the hearing. If it is the life of a man for a man that you would please you, they have no dearth of such stories. Should you desire to hear the songs the women croon to

their babies in their dreamy, tear-stained voices, they will chant them for your hearing, and many a pleasant hour may be wiled away. If you have eyes in your pocket to gaze for the pleasures out there by the old-world well. Lolling there with my pipe in my teeth and my interpreter at my feet, I heard many things that will do to make copy in the years to come, amongst others.

THE JAP'S LULLABY.

Sleep, little brown dove on thy mother's breast,
The stars are out and my bird must rest.
Way do you stretch your arms and weep?
The moon's awake and my babe must sleep.
Sleep, little brown dove, sleep, sleep, sleep.

Sleep, little brown dove, near your mother's heart,
Why do you wake with a frightened start?
'Tis only the wind through the plum trees blowing,
And the cockbird yawn to his rivals crowing.
Sleep, little brown dove, sleep, sleep, sleep.

Sleep, little brown dove, and know no fear,
Nothing can harm thee if mother is near.
The snake in the grass cannot harm my child,
Nor lightning strike though the storm be wild.
Sleep, little brown dove, sleep, sleep, sleep.

Sleep, little brown dove, and dream no dreams,
When the night bird flies with its hardest screams,
Cuddle your head to my breast so strong,
And smile in your sleep the whole night long.

Sleep, little brown dove, sleep, sleep, sleep.
Sleep, little brown dove, when the earth-quake's shock
Maketh the palms and the mountains rock.
The gods may be angry with men defiled,
But nothing can harm thee, my sinless child.
Sleep, little brown dove, sleep, sleep, sleep.

A group of girls were round the well one day. They belonged to the richer class of small landowners in that part, and were all well dressed and well fed. To them came a youth very poor and very meekly clad, and asked to be allowed to drink out of one of their pitchers, but they all turned away disdainfully because of his poverty, giving him scornful looks and cold comfort, and he went upon his way unrefreshed and sorrowful. Then the teller of tales who was sitting on the seat in the shade of the cherry tree called the girls to him, and they life the well and crowded round him, thinking to hear some pretty story, and he told them a tale.

Legend of the Proud Bamboo.

Once when the earth was very gay and glad, said the story teller, a great bamboo reared its graceful head towards

the skies, a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. And all who passed by stopped to look at it, because it was so tall and proud, and swayed so gracefully to every passing breeze. Close to this fair, strong bamboo dwelt a rough old willow tree, so old and rugged that none ever thought of giving it more than a passing glance, and the bamboo in its pride looked down upon the hoary willow. One morning, when the dew was on the grass, the bamboo and the willow saw a thin, weak little green shoot rising between them, a futile thing that had leapt out of the ground in the night, and the wind blew it higher and higher until it was twisted and tangled, and almost broken, and the bamboo laughed at the weak thing, and told it to crawl along

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the ground and not try to stand alone. But the willow whispered to the new-comer to be brave and patient, and told it to wait with patience until the warm sun came and gave it strength.

Let me lean against you and grow strong, I pray, pleaded the weakling to the bamboo, but the proud beauty shook off the clinging tendril of the helpless one, and would have none of it, and the little stranger, faint and sick at heart, fell on the ground and crawled to the foot of the willow tree to die. But the willow called back to take heart, saying, "Clasp your tender tendrils in my bark and hold on to me," and the stranger did so.

Day by day it grew in strength and beauty, wrapping its soft green limbs around the old willow. One day a great mass of birds showed themselves amongst this green foliage, and the bamboo sneered, crying, "What are those ugly lumps that are now coming amongst your leaves? Is it a plague that you have brought so near me?" But the next day the sun shone on the birds and they burst upon, and the old willow was one great blaze of glory from the ground right up to its topmost height.

That night the man who owned the ground said to his workmen: "Clear a space around the old willow; cut down and burn all that is in the way; for the gods have sent us this lovely thing, and we must protect it." And one of his hired men said, "Shall we spare the bamboo? It is straight, and tall and strong." "Not so," replied the master, "Japan is full of bamboos as straight and as tall, but a willow crowned with such beauty as this no man hath seen." And the thing was done, even as the owner had commanded.

When the dawns heard this tale, they rose and took their water jars and went away, abashed because they knew that their false pride had been rebuked.—A. G. Hales in London News.

ECZEMA RELIEVED IN A DAY.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—111.

She (copy)—"Mamma says that I will make an ideal wife."
He (copy)—"Undoubtedly. But when it comes to a wife I prefer the real thing."

CINNAMON-COATED PILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a worldwide, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—109.



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R. MARPOLE, General Superintendent.

Vancouver, B. C. June 29th, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, B. C. plans and descriptions of site of a wharf proposed to be constructed by James Muirhead, of the Victoria Piling Mills, of the said city, in Victoria harbor, immediately fronting town lots 187 and 188, and further, that we have on behalf of the said company applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

Dated 5th day of July, 1904.

LANGLEY & MARTIN,

50 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE

If you are going to Europe don't fail to procure your Atlantic accommodation before leaving Victoria.

H. H. ABBOTT,

50 Government St.,

Agent for All Atlantic Lines.

The Hotel Dallas

The Only Seaside Resort in the City.

Cars Stop at the Door. Boats to Hire for Fishing, at the Hotel.

Rates by Day, Week or Month. J. PATERSON, Prop.

The Vernon Hotel

First-Class Commercial Hotel...

Central location on corner Douglas and View Streets. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50. Fine sample rooms in connection.

HOTEL DAVIES

And Poodle Dog Restaurant

Family and Tourist Unexcelled Cuisine.

Shawnigan Lake Hotel

Shawnigan Lake

The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort outside of Victoria. Twenty-eight miles' ride on E. & N. railway. Tennis and croquet lawns, pleasure boats, fishing and hunting. Get off at Koolesburg.

MRS. A. KOENIG, Proprietress

Hotel Strathcona

Shawnigan Lake

NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Pleasure Boats, Fishing, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Bath Houses, Etc.

MRS. J. H. WARK,

Late of Burdette House, Victoria.

Proprietress

ANGEL HOTEL,

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Temperance Family Hotel.

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

Under new management. Steamer communication between Victoria and New Westminster. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Rates \$1.00 per day.

Cayzer Bros., Proprietors.

White Cooking Only THE MIKADO

Gives you this and a quiet read also.

Open from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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Old Nazaire's Fishing Boat

Two young persons were seated facing the ocean, which seemed at that morning hour to sing for them alone its eternal song. Their glances wandered hither over the immense sheet of water that the sun was painting with gold.

Suddenly Pascal raised his head and took the hand of the young girl in his.

"It is to-day," he said in an agitated voice, "that you are to give me my answer. You have not forgotten, Tienette?"

"It is true," stammered she.

"Well, then?"

"Well, more I think about it the more anxious I become. I love you, Pascal, but that does not prevent it being folly almost for us to marry. It would be better, perhaps, that you should take Germaine."

"Oh," said he, "how can you advise such a thing for me?"

"It breaks my heart, really, but I am poor, and she is rich—and I am ignorant of the fact that she would accept you."

He shrugged his shoulders.

"It is you whom I love," he replied.

A blush of pleasure mantled the face of Tienette. However, she tried again to dissuade Pascal.

She would grieve, she told him, to see him burdened with the struggles that would be necessary to provide them both with their daily bread if they were married. And then, who knew, he might be ridiculed, as she could bring him nothing, absolutely nothing as a dowry.

"You would bring me your youth and your courage," answered Pascal, "and that is indeed something. Now, my dear, let us talk of other things, and be happy in our own way. I am strong and I will make enough for us both to live on. You will see."

Tienette listened, consoled and enchanted, and her misgivings vanished before the very decided wish of the sailor to make her his wife, in spite of her poverty—poverty so great that it was asked in the village how she managed to eat and to clothe herself properly, for she had neither father nor mother.

At the time of her death she was taken charge of by an uncle, old Nazaire, a sailor like Pascal, who lived in Preselles. A good man was that Nazaire, thoughtful, a little boisterous, but with a kind heart. The proof of this was that he loved Tienette, cared for her, and never complained of her being a burden, although he seemed very short of money.

Tienette had a deep and keen appreciation of what he was doing for her and she loved him enough to feel that she would never want to leave him, but would care for him when the weight of years became so heavy that he was obliged to remain within the house. And that would come very soon now.

Although he loved the sea, and his only real pleasure was in going out to fish in his boat, old and patched, as was everything belonging to him, he felt that he no longer had the strength to cast his heavy nets and to work at the oars during many hours.

Man proposes and God disposes. Tienette was eighteen, when one evening the old sailor was brought in unconscious, and with a congested face. The doctor found that he was suffering from a shock, and tried, but in vain, to save him. It was with difficulty that he roused him sufficiently to open his eyes and to speak a few words.

"Tienette—I give you—it is for you," he muttered.

What would he have given her, the dying old man, when never in his life had he possessed anything? His little cabin, his boat—were his entire fortune.

But when, three days after, the young girl, an orphan for the second time, found herself alone, this cabin and this boat were very useful to her. By their aid she had a shelter and some bread assured her, for she frequently rented the boat to people in the city who, on bright and calm days, wanted to go out on the ocean, and then, many helped her, by bringing nets to be mended and clothes to be patched.

But she could not count much longer on the modest profits of her toil, for the boat would soon be of no service to her. The wood in it was worn and eaten, and Tienette proposed to make firewood of it for the coming winter, when the wind from the sea would whistle around her lonely little hovel.

And to think that Pascal wanted to marry this poor girl!

"Yes, I want to," he answered resolutely when, perhaps for the tenth time, she prayed him to reflect.

"I want to. Let me see, you refuse, if you have the courage!"

But she had not, and in spite of all that was said by the friends of the sailor, the ocean roared and the silver surf foamed. Great flakes of snow had been falling without ceasing since the day before.

Tienette and Pascal, seated gloomily near their dull hearth, did not dare to speak their thoughts to each other, and their dismay for the morrow, for they had spent their last cent and not only was there no fire on the hearth, but also no bread in the cupboard. And they had both worked so hard!

Unfortunately Tienette found less mending to do in the winter, for the women, staying at home, did their own sewing, and Pascal made almost nothing, for he could not go out in the fog and snow.

What terrible weather! The chilly air penetrated the fireless room, and Tienette

nettle blew on her bony fingers with her breath to warm them; while the sailor, in despair over his forced inactivity, felt the tears rise to his eyes—tears of rage and almost of shame.

Oh, poor Tienette, whom he loved so much! How could he be necessary for him to let her suffer so?

"Pascal," she said, "what, if we should burn the boat? We would at least have something to keep us warm."

"At last," said he with a sigh of relief, "you consent. I did not dare to speak to you about it, but since you are willing, you will see how quickly it will be burning."

"It is indeed necessary," she said sadly. "It no longer earns anything for us, and the winter is so severe."

"Do not regret it," said he. "This old boat, useless now, will, in one hour, by its heat, give you back energy and courage. Do not feel badly about it. Its rusty boards will give flame for flame."

"It is true," she replied, half sadly and half smilingly, at the thought that they were going to destroy it, but at the prospect of the beautiful bright flames that would cheer the poor cottage.

She wanted, in spite of the bad weather, to go with her husband to the shore, and bring back at once the first amount of wood, while waiting for him to finish the work.

"Oh, it would not take long; a few good blows from the hatchet would settle it, and that would be all," he said.

Tienette took her cape. Pascal took his tools, and both set out for the part of the beach where the boat was anchored. They did not talk—any more, the sharp wind took away their breath, and their hearts beat fast, as if they were going to commit some evil deed.

The country people had indeed been right in saying they were miserable. But Pascal did not regret having married Tienette, of whom he was as fond as on the day of their wedding.

Crack! Crack! Crack! With his strong arms Pascal lifted—and lowered the axe on the boat, which fell to pieces with a sort of groan.

Crack! Crack! Tienette, seated on a rock, her arms folded across her breast—not to keep away the cold, but to restrain the beating of her heart—watched him and listened. Every blow of the axe that fell on the boat echoed in her breast, and tears filled her eyes.

It was certain it could no longer be of use, worn out, blackened, its work ended; but what memories it recalled! Old Nazaire had it when he adopted her, and it was new then, and she thought of her joy, her enthusiasm, when she took her first sail in it.

She could also remember how it floated out, laden with nets, when her uncle went away alone on a long trip, and how it passed out of sight over there on the blue horizon, so small, so light, that the sail resembled the wing of a gull flying over the water. The old sailor had a particular fondness for the boat; it was the work of his own hands, and he would never step into another boat when he started out fishing.

And did not Tienette owe it gratitude, too? Had it not helped her to live after her uncle's death?

"It seems to me," she said to Pascal, who was not troubled by any such sentiments, "as though you were destroying a friend."

He looked at her, left his axe a moment and, seeing that she was crying, approached and embraced her.

"How I would like to have spared you this sorrow," he murmured; "but, alas, we are so poor."

He returned to his work, and to finish more quickly used both hands. Suddenly the wood fell in pieces, the wood and another thing that grated under the foot, when all at once a stream of gold pieces slipped and rolled over the beach.

"Tienette, Tienette," cried the young man, "What does this mean? Come and see!"

She ran and knelt down, picking up a handful of the gold pieces, and both, thinking they must be in a dream, remained speechless and motionless with their hands full of gold.

Pascal recovered his senses first. "We are not dreaming, Tienette," he told her. "See how pretty and bright it is; how merrily it rattles!"

"But where did it come from?" she asked, stupefied.

"What do I know about it? I knocked by chance a box that was beneath the seat in there."

"Oh, how much there is; how much there is!"

She was kneeling and picking up the jingling pieces, putting them in a pile, while Pascal, lifting every bit of wood, tried to find from where they had escaped.

"I have found it," he cried suddenly, and he carried to Tienette the half of a little coffer on which had been the seat of the boat. Safely fastened between two boards was a kind of tin box, long and flat, in which there still remained some pieces of gold and some bank bills intact.

Pascal and Tienette, amazed, and with dilated eyes, fingered the money tremblingly; and when an hour after they returned to their cabin, those whom they met wondered if they had not become suddenly crazy, so excited were they.

The same evening, not much later, the sailor paid a visit to the notary of Preselles and told him of his goodend, but the notary seemed less surprised than Pascal and simply asked how much the sum amounted to.

"Twelve thousand francs, as much in bills as in currency," Pascal answered. "How could it be explained? Was it not a miracle?"

A miracle? Nonsense. The fact that Nazaire had never unnecessarily spent a cent did not prove that he was poverty stricken, and the notary very well remembered that one day—short time before he adopted Tienette, he had come to consult him about the investment of 12,000 francs, but he had changed his mind.

While everybody believed him to be poor, the old fellow was hiding his money in the boat that he was making

about that time. A strange idea, but this roving strong box was as good as the cushion of an armchair or the mattress of a bed, since he spent less time in his house, than in his boat, and besides it was his own idea.

Eight days later Pascal invited to a feast all of his comrades, and there was a grand wedding party, which is still remembered at Preselles.

Since this time, already long past,

Down in a Submarine

The wrecking of the British submarine Al with the loss of all her crew does not seem to have dampened the spirits of young adventurers volunteering for service in the submarines. Yet there are many contingencies to be met, such liability to accident, and so little hope of escape if the unexpected happens, that operating these wonderful little vessels will never become a pastime, and only men of astounding resources and nerve will undertake it. Recently, Lieutenant Bonté, one of the nine French naval commissioners who have gone to America in order to investigate the steel industry of the United States, has stated that in his opinion the accident to the British submarine Al was attributable to English inexperience of the management of the submarine craft. This might possibly be the case, for the British admiral has only recently taken to under-water vessels, whilst France has been experimenting with them for over a quarter of a century.

The writer recently took a voyage in a French submarine—a little engine of terrible potency which lies at the moment just off Cherbourg. This particular boat has a displacement of 130 tons; her diameter is 11 ft. and her length rather more than 80 ft. She has two double rudders—one pair for directing the course horizontally, the other pair to assist her to dive or rise. For work below the surface an electric motor, in connection with storage batteries, is used. Her speed on the surface is about 16 knots per hour, and when completely submerged a speed of about eight knots can be expected.

The vessel is of the diving type, submergence being effected by the action of the water upon large horizontal rudders placed at the stern of the vessel. It is entered by a water-tight door at the top, from which a small iron ladder descends into the interior. Strong glass scuttles allow the daylight to penetrate, but artificial light is obtained from electric globes. Just under the dome is a seat for the commander. Halfway aft, towards the stern, a faithful assistant is seated facing the middle of the boat; somewhere else is the remainder of the crew. A seat in a corner, in rather narrow quarters, was set aside for the writer. The interior of the vessel was not provided with the luxurious saloons and state rooms that the travellers in the wonderful little Nautilus so much appreciated. The boat seemed to me to be a mass of cranks, handles, pipes and gauges, and everything appeared for warlike uses.

My First Plunge.

The moment I entered her I didn't like the idea of being plunged deep in the sea, with no man to drag me up again, and I wished myself back on dry land, but for very shame I must not draw back. I will cheerfully admit that the confidence of the commander and his crew was unbounded.

When I had descended, the ladder was withdrawn, and the dome closed. The edge of its cover rests on a rubber ring, and by screwing a bolt home the trap is made to fit not only water-tight but air-tight. Semi-darkness took the place of light. The sun, however, shone through thick green glass that softened its rays.

The thought that we were going to sink and that if the machinery went wrong we would all be drowned like rats in a trap, was intense, and I felt like a man on his way to execution.

"Is it safe?" I asked, in trembling tones.

"As safe as a house, monsieur, and we'll come up again and dine together with a magnificent appetite."

I learnt that the principle which obtains in all submarine boats is to have a small reserve of buoyancy in the fighting condition, that is, to have the weights and the surface displacement almost equal, so that by the admission of water or by a decrease in the volume of displacement the boat may be made to sink to any depth at the will of the commander.

The method of causing the weights to exceed the displacement in this particular vessel is by use of a cylinder or plunger. When the cylinder is projected beyond the hull proper, the displacement is such as to keep the vessel afloat; when the cylinder is drawn in, the displacement is decreased, and the boat sinks in a manner similar to a fish.

When the commander drew in the cylinder the white light shining through the window changed to a dull green. Anon the boat began to sway gently as though rocking—we had reached to a depth of about 30 feet when it shot ahead with surprising rapidity. At this point something happened to make my heart jump. The vessel jerked and tumbled, and toppled half over on its side. The commander swished round the steering wheel, and in a moment or two we were horizontal again.

"Funny thing," said he, "but that is the first time the little beggar has played that trick."

"How?" ejaculated the assistant, wiping his brow.

"I gasped."

"Is there any chance of our reaching terra firma again?" I asked.

"Can't tell," said the commander disdainfully in answer to my harassing fears. "You see, if the vessel doesn't turn over we shall be able to ascend all right—shoot up like a balloon in fact. If she turns over—"

"If?" I queried anxiously.

"If she does we shall dine down here on air, and save the worry and expense of a public funeral."

I said something unintelligible.

"Lower!" he cried, turning to his assistant.

There was a hissing of air, and a curious grating of machinery. I looked through one of the port holes. There were shoals of fish rubbing against the glasses, and one monster butted the pane I was gazing through. Far above, through the central light, I could see a glowing brightness, the brightness of the water glowing under the sun.

In the Shadow of a Ship.

"Up again!"

A locker was touched, and the vessel shot upwards for a few moments, then stopped suddenly, nearly pitching me from my seat. Looking out through a port hole I saw that we were in darkness. The commander touched a button, and an electric light was switched on outside the boat. Then I saw the dark shadow of a ship's hull. There it was, big enough, the great keel, the screws, the huge rudder—I was told that we were beneath a British vessel just outside the English Channel.

"Do they know we are below them?" I asked.

"They haven't the slightest notion, monsieur, and I could, if I so wished, blow the vessel to pieces in a second. Supposing at the moment we were at war with the British, I should let her have a torpedo in her hull. Look here!"

The commander clambered on his knees to the bow and he showed me a tube for firing Whiteheads, and a discharging tube for firing gun-ton shells. The latter can drive a shell through the water with accuracy for about half a mile.

"What do you do for air?" was my next question.

"Well, when the stay under water is prolonged beyond half an hour the atmosphere is renewed by drawing on a reserve of compressed air contained in tubes, the vitiated air being expelled by a small force-pump driven by the electric motor."

"The pressure must be great at a depth of thirty or forty feet?"

"Immense, and naturally the boat must be built to withstand a tremendous strain. At 40 feet the pressure in pounds is 17.33."

"We'll go lower again, and fire a shell for an experiment."

The vessel sank to about 35 feet, and stopped. The commander loaded the discharge tube with a shell specially made for trial purposes, and pulled back a lever. There was a slight hiss, and the shell shot out into the water. Presently there came a muffled noise from the neighborhood of the British vessel, and the water about us lost its tranquillity.

"The ship?" I gasped with anxiety.

"No damage is done," was the answer. "The shell only flung the water about a bit, but they are sure to notice it on board and wonder what's going on below, so we'll sheer off."

A Moment of Peril.

No sooner had the commander said this than we passed through the supreme moment of the voyage. One of the levers hitched, and on our attempting to rise to the surface the vessel stuck and wobbled about. I halted. Here we were 35 ft. below water, sealed up like wadmen in a box, and no means of communicating with the world above—and the machinery gone wrong!

The commander alone was cool and daring, but when he tackled the working gear, and it would not shift, he paled a trifle too. For over five minutes we remained motionless in the deadly stillness of the sea. I wanted to open the trap and clamber out.

The machinery worked at last, and we rose with a rush. The commander stopped the submarine a few feet from the surface, and then started off at a low speed towards the coast of France.

A little later the lid was off and the lot of us were standing on dry land, inhaling the cool, delicious air.

"Phew!" exclaimed the crew sotto voce, wiping their perspiring brows.

"A fine voyage," said the commander, rubbing his hands, and smiling gleefully, "and a fine boat, thought it is one of the smallest the French navy have."

What others have they? Why, there's the Gustave Zede, the biggest submarine built, with a displacement of 200 tons, the Gymnote, the Morse, the Korrigan, the Lutet, the Farfadet, the Gnome, the Triton, the Sirene, and on, or two other beautiful vessels already built and others building.—Oscar Fricbet.

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SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons

Children's Corner

Scenes From Canadian History.



The Colonel, accompanied by the brave chief and band of Indians who helped the late General to capture Detroit, has retreated with his men, after a losing fight, but the Indians fight on till their chief is killed.

A "TIE."

She.
"I don't want to play."
No, Bobby, I don't.
Just hear what I say:
I don't want to play.
You can just go away.
I tell you I won't.
I don't want to play.
No, Bobby, I don't!"

He.

"That's just like you girls:
How did I offend?
I once pulled your curls:
That's just like you girls:
See my top how it twirls—
Let our quarrel then end:
That's just like you girls:
How did I offend?"

Both.

She: "Well, don't be so rough."
He: "I won't, then, again."
She: "We've quarrelled enough,
Well, don't be so rough."
He: "It was you took a 'tiff'."
And that is quite plain."
She: "Well, don't be so rough."
He: "I won't, then, again!"

RIDDLES.

What are the most unsoothing things in the world?—Milestones, for you never see them together.
What is the difference between a chicken seven years old and a mud wherry?—One is a "werry" old fowl, and the other is a foul old wherry.
Why are artists like washerwomen?—Because they are not satisfied until their work is "hung on the line."
If the letter D were never used, why would it be a dead letter?—Because it would be D-dead.
What makes rice so chilly?—The ice in it.
What officer of the army lives in a hut?—A colonel.
Why would a snail make a good hatbox?—Because of the nail in it.
What part of a fireplace is like preserved fruit?—The jamb.
What game of cards suggests childhood and old age?—Crabage.
When is a hammer like a public official?—When it's a tacks' gatherer.
When is an orange like a soldier?—When it's in quarters.
When is meat not meat?—When it's dripping.
What is a table in a figure?—The fig in it.
What makes a broom mislead?—The handle in it.
What tree grows by a winter tree?—The ash.
One part of the day is in seven—what is it?—Even.
What fish is always in pain?—The hake.

GRUMBLE TOWN.

Oh, keep away from Grumble Town:
It is a horrid place,
Where every woman wears a frown
Upon her glooming face;
And every man in sulken tone
Has something mean to say.
The very children whine and moan
In quite a dismal way.

Most people think too lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take
Shiloh's Consumption Cure
The Lung Tonic
when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then later it will be harder to cure.
Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. All

swam out and met her armor-coated friend, the young lobster.
"Oh, Harry," said Arabella, "do not put your arm round my waist; it does scratch so. Do tell me where I can get the lace fitted on, Harry."
"Come along, then, and I will introduce you to Miss Needlefish, the deep sea court milliner and dressmaker."
"Hark! What was that?"
"Only a sea-mew."
"I thought it was a catfish. I am so nervous to-night."
"How lovely I look," said Arabella on her way back from the court dressmaker's; "and there, I declare if that lateful Miss Placée isn't coming this way!"
"Look out, Miss Sole! A trawler! A trawler!"
But Arabella was holding her head so high, and was so busy trying to make Miss Placée jealous, that the well meant warning was unheeded, and Arabella, with her lace and all her vanity, was swept up by a huge trawl net, and eventually landed on the deck of a trawler.
There she lay gasping for water, while one after another of the crew picked her up and examined her curiously.
At last she was put in a pail of water and sold to a gentleman for his aquarium. There she pined and wasted, and the time hung around her in shreds, till at last the owner of the aquarium set her free.
The poor little sole found her mother, and never again will she be led away by vanity, or disobey her sole parent.—London News.

CRADLE SONG.

When the shadows steal over the dew and the dew,
And banners of glory go down to the west;
When daylight is dying and breezes are sighing
And rocking the pines in a row of unrest—
Then it's coo-coo-lullaby-coo—
Then it's coo, in the depths of the pine;
And it's coo for the dove and the nest of her love.
And it's coo for the Babe that is mine—coo—
And it's lullaby-lullaby of mine!

The pine trees are hailing a sepulchre shining,
Processional mourners and sentinels bold—
The Sun-God is sinking, and soon he'll be drinking
The wave of the ocean bedabbled with gold.
Still it's coo-coo-lullaby-coo—
Still it's coo, in the pine trees above,
And it's coo for the Sun and the race he has run!
And it's coo for the Babe that I love—coo—
And it's lullaby-lullaby of love!

When Baby is sleeping and fairies are peeping,
And night rides aloft in her ebony car,
O'er hill and o'er hollow then Baby must follow
And float into dreamland afar and far;
Where it's coo-coo-lullaby-coo—
In the pines of the dreamland above,
Where the Moon has a shrine and a garden divine.
For the lullaby-Babies of love—coo—
For the lullaby-Babies of love!

GRANDMA'S ANGEL.
Mamma said, "Little one, go and see if grandmother's ready to come to tea."
I knew I mustn't disturb her, so I stepped as gently along, tip-toe,
And stood a moment to take a peep—
And there was grandmother, fast asleep.

I knew it was time for her to wake;
I thought I'd give her a little shake,
Or tap at her door or softly call;
But I hadn't the heart for that at all—
She looked so sweet and so quiet there,
Lying back in her old arm chair,
With her dear white hair, and a little smile
That means she is loving you all the while.

I didn't make a speck of noise;
I knew she was dreaming of little boys
And girls, who lived with her long ago,
And then went to heaven—she told me so.
I went up close, and didn't speak
One word; but I gave her on her cheek
The softest bit of a little kiss,
Just in a whisper, and then said this:
"Grandmother, dear, it's time for tea."

She opened her eyes and looked at me,
And said, "Why, Pet, I have just now
dreamed
Of a little angel, who came and seemed
To kiss me lovingly on my face;
I never told her 'twas only me;
I took her hand, and we went to tea."
—St. Nicholas.

Hamburg has a Madchenheim, or refuge for girls, at which, last year, 9,315 young women were provided with sleeping accommodations at 7 to 10 cents a night.

Selling Counterfeit Quarters

is exactly in the same line as selling imitations and substitutes when asked for Baby's Own Soap. Moreover, there is as much value in the spurious coin, as in the average substitute for

Baby's Own Soap
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs
MONTREAL

Pride in the daintiness of their white dresses is excusable in the little folks, and in the big folks, too, for the white, glossy stiffness that Celluloid Starch gives is truly delightful. It is so easy to use, too, makes ironing a pleasure, satisfactory results certain. We can all be excellent ironers if we only use

Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking
The Best Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

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A first-class residential school for girls and young ladies—in the Capital of the Dominion.

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President.

St. Margaret's College, Toronto



A High Class Residential School for Girls
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Lady Principal, Director, Late Principal
Upper Canada College, Toronto

"Land Registry Act."

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Six Hundred and Seventy-seven (677) and Part 100 ft. by 20 ft. of Lot Six Hundred and Eighty-Six (686), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the certificate of title to the above land, unless the said estate is required to be registered in the office of the Registrar-General of the Province of British Columbia on or before the 22nd day of September, 1904, and numbered 125584.

S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B.C., 21st day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of Robert Heron, Deceased.

The undersigned hereby request that any persons having claims against the estate of the above named Robert Heron will, within one month from the date hereof, send particulars of same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the same within that time.
Dated this 22nd day of June, A. D., 1904.
C. A. GOODWIN,
P. R. BROWN,
Executors.

Paul Beygrau

52 Fort Street
House Painting
And Paperhanging
WALL PAPER
NO OLD STOCK.

NOTICE TO QUIT WHARF

Coal at Cost
\$5.50 PER TON DELIVERED.
W. H. JONES,
PHONE 407, 33 BELLEVILLE ST.

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We rent tents cheaper than ever; new and second-hand. We have a large assortment of tents, bags and covers, all grades, sizes and prices. At the largest and best equipped sail loft and tent factory in the city. Established 22 years.
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F. Jeune & Bros. Props.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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For sale, one of the best assaying businesses in the Kootenays. Terms reasonable. Good reasons for leaving. For particulars, write
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Yates Street.

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THE SHORTEST LINE, THE FINEST TRAINS, THE LOWEST RATES, THE FASTEST TIME.

Between
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If you want to enter business. We teach bookkeeping, Gregg shorthand and typewriting. Our school is the best school in the province at any price. Write for prospectus.

The Vogel Commercial College, VANCOUVER, B. C.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JACOB SEHL, LATE OF VICTORIA, B. C., DECEASED.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount thereof to the executor forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the said estate are required to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of September, 1904, after which the executor will proceed to distribute the estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as may have been received.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of June, 1904.

FELL & GREGORY,
Board of Trade Building,
Solicitors for John Joseph Sehl, Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN FANNIN, DECEASED.

Take notice that, pursuant to the Trusts and Executors Act, all creditors and others having claims against the estate are required to send by post or deliver to the executor, Frederick Bedford, of 27 Blanchard Street, Victoria, or to the undersigned, on or before the 29th day of July, 1904, their claims and the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such time mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.
Dated at Victoria this 28th day of June, 1904.

S. PERRY MILLS,
51 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Executor.

CHANGE OF NAME

In consequence of there being no longer any person of the name of Hopkins connected with "The Hopkins Carnation Company, Limited," carrying on business in Victoria, notice is hereby given that upon the expiration of three months from the date hereof application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to change the name of "The Hopkins Carnation Company, Limited," to "Covent Garden, Limited."
VINCENT SCHWABE,
Secretary.
Victoria, June 29th, 1904.

THREE AND FOUR YEAR

Courses in
Mining, Chemical, Civil,
Mechanical and Electrical
Engineering,
Mineralogy and Geology,
Biology and Public Health.

Write Secretary, Kingston, Ont. for Calendar

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

Suburban Train Service

TAKING EFFECT JULY 10th, 1904.
Between Victoria, Shawnigan Lake and Intermediate Stations.
Leave Victoria.
9:00 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.
Leave Shawnigan Lake.
9:00 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.
Leave Victoria.
9:00 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.
Leave Shawnigan Lake.
9:00 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.
FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND RETURN, FIFTY CENTS.
FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM AND RETURN, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets good for thirty days from date of issue.
EXCURSION RATES in effect to all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Summer Time Table

COMMENCING JUNE THIRTEENTH.

2 Daily Trains 2

Leave Vancouver
5:30 P. M. and 7 A. M.
Effect June 18th;

"Princess Victoria"

FOR
SEATTLE 7 P. M.

FOR
VANCOUVER 7:30 A. M.

Cheap Rates East.

August 8, 9, 10, September 5, 6, 7.

TICKET OFFICE, 86 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

2 OVERLANDS DAILY 2

The "FAST MAIL," the famous "FLYER," leaving Seattle at 8:05 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. respectively.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA S. S. CO.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru will sail for Japan and way ports on or about Aug. 27. For all information apply to K. J. BURNS, 75 Government street. Phone 690.

Change in Time Table

In Effect May 1st, 1904.

Daily.
Leaves Victoria 7:00 a.m.
Arrives Seattle 9:00 a.m.
Arrives Port Graham 11:30 a.m.
Arrives New Westminster 1:45 p.m.
Arrives Vancouver 2:45 p.m.

Daily, except Saturday and Sunday—
Leaves Victoria 8:45 a. m.
Saturday and Sunday—Leaves Victoria 2:00 p. m.

Go East

—VIA—
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Solid Comfort

2 OVERLANDS 2

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Passengers leave Victoria at 9 a. m., 7 p. m., or 8 p. m. DAILY, and connect at Seattle with the "Fast Mail" leaving at 8:05 a. m. and "The Flyer" at 7:30 p. m. Entire new equipment on each train. Through Palace Sleepers, Dining (meals a la carte), Tourist and First-Class Day Coaches.

For sleeper reservations, folders, rates and all information call on or address
S. O. YERKES,
G. W. P. A., 75 Government St.,
Seattle, Wash. Victoria, B. C.

SIDNEY & NANAIMO TRANSPORTATION CO., LTD.

Time Table Taking Effect May 22nd, 1904.
Victoria & Sidney railway train leaving Victoria at 7:00 a. m. connects at Sidney with steamer "Troquois."
Monday, for Nanaimo, calling at Pier Island, Gulf Islands, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Galiano, Gabriola, De Courcy.
Wednesday and Saturday, round trip through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Galiano, North Pender, Saturna, South Pender, Moreby, returning arrive Victoria 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, for Nanaimo, calling at Masset, Burgeney Bay, Venema Bay, Kuper, Thetia, Gabriola, De Courcy.
Sundays the Troquois will make a trip through the Gulf Islands, calling at the principal places of interest.
For further information and tickets apply to Victoria & Sidney Railway Co., Market Building.

NAVIGATION IS NOW OPEN.

THE LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Are running on regular schedules to Atlin and Dawson. Special steamer from White Horse for Mendonhall, the only way to reach the Alsea, Bullion and Ruby Creek Districts. Via Skaguay and Dawson is the quickest way to reach the Tanana Gold Field.
For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mackinac Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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For Time Tables, etc., address
GEO. W. VAUX,
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FOR San Francisco.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7:30 P. M.
City of Puebla, July 7, 22, Aug. 6, 21.
Umatilla, July 12, 27, Aug. 11, 26.
Queen, July 17, Aug. 1, 16.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M.
Cottage City, July 12, 22, 31, Aug. 10, 19, 28.
Spokane, 9 p.m., July 19, Aug. 2, 16.
LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M., 9, 14, 23, Aug. 6, 13, 22.
Humboldt, 8 p. m., July 9, 18, 28, Aug. 6, 16, 25.
Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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Joint Service From
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—TO—
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Steamers leave Birkenhead on or about July 13th, Aug. 11th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 6th, and every 28 days thereafter.
For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 580.

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, July 16, 11 a. m.
S.S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, July 28.
S.S. MARTINA, for Tahiti, Aug. 9, 11 a. m.
J. D. SPECKLES & BROS. CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHEY & CO., LTD., Victoria.

TICKET OFFICE.

Cor. Government and Yates Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

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If You Are Going to the
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Take the Northern Pacific Ry., the only line running through trains, Seattle to St. Louis without change.

Tickets on sale on following dates: August 8th, 9th and 10th; September 5th, 6th and 7th; October 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Fare to St. Louis and return, \$67.50, good for 90 days; also cheap round trip rates to Chicago and all points East on account of Exposition.

Steamship tickets on sale to all European ports.

For further information call at the Northern Pacific Ticket Office, corner Yates and Government streets.

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